# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,834.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For a year in advance, delivered in Town | Rs. | 52 0 |
| ——— including postage | „ | 78 0 |
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ten lines and under | | |
| First insertion | Rs. | 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | „ | 2 8 |
| Third Ditto | „ | 3 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | „ | 0 2 As. per line but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines. |

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each —Rupee 1.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

*The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

WATSON—January 21st, at Malabar Hill, Mrs. D. Watson, of a daughter.

WEST—January 18th, at Kolapore, the wife of Edward W. West, Esq., Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent, of a son.

BENGAL.

DEATH.

ROW—January 14th, at Calcutta, Elizabeth Henrietta, the beloved daughter of Captain M. J. Row, of the ship *Kodabar*.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE AND GUADUR.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Suneer Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 3rd & 17th | Leave Bussorah | 31st & 4th |
| „ Kurrachee | | „ Bushire | |
| „ Guadur | | „ Linga | |
| „ Muscat | | „ Sunder Abbas | |
| „ Sunder Abbas | | „ Muscat | |
| „ Linga | | „ Guadur | |
| „ Bushire | | „ Kurrachee | |
| Arrive Bussorah | | Arrive Bombay | |

The S. S "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 644 Tons, 160 H. P., Commander P. Sanders, will be despatched as above, on 3rd proximo, at 4 P. M.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
„ Kurrachee on..... 19th and 29th.

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 600 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

*N. B.*—When the Bag on M. Steamers between Bombay and Kurrachee steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 5 A. M. and 9 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST CEYLON MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | 15 | Leave Calcutta | 15 |
| „ Carwar | 16 | „ Bimlipatam | 18 |
| „ Mangalore | 17 | „ Vizagapatam | 19 |
| „ Cannanore | 18 | „ Cocanada | 19 |
| „ Calicut | 18 | „ Madras | 22 |
| „ Cochin | 19 | „ Pondicherry | |
| „ Tuticorin | 20 | „ Negapatam | 24 |
| „ Colombo | 20 | „ Galle | |
| „ Galle | | „ Colombo | 27 |
| „ Negapatam | 24 | „ Tuticorin | 28 |
| „ Pondicherry | | „ Cochin | 29 |
| „ Madras | 27 | „ Calicut | 29 |
| „ Cocanada | 29 | „ Cannanore | |
| „ Vizagapatam | 30 | „ Mangalore | 1 |
| „ Bimlipatam | 30 | „ Carwar | 2 |
| Arrive Calcutta | | Arrive Bombay | 4 |

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,095 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. H. Parker, will sail to Coast and Calcutta on 15th proximo.

The Steamer will call at Vingoria on coming and going till further notice

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherris district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and transhipp to the Rangoon mail steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

N. B.—Until further notice there will be no steamers leaving Bombay and Calcutta on the 1st of each month for the Coast and Intermediate ports.

Bombay, 20th January, 1868 W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE,—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship "TRAFALGAR," arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1868. Agents of Ship *Trafalgar*.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "DULEEP SINGH," arrived from Liverpool are requested to DESPATCH BOATS at once, to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of Ship *Duleep Singh*.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868.

WANTED on board Her Majesty's Indian Troops Ship "EUPHRATES"

1 Chief cook
1 Second cook
1 Baker

for the Saloon, wages liberal. For further particulars apply to the Paymaster on board the *Euphrates* off Apollo Bunder or to S. P. Dhunjeebhoy & Co.

Rampart Row.

PATON & CHARLES'

SKIN SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, WHITE WINDSOR HONEY, Glycerine, Brown Windsor and other Fancy Soaps. In 1-lb. and ½-lb. Bars, Tablets, and POUND PACKETS.

Orders through English Correspondents, or direct, accompanied by instructions for payment in London, immediately attended to.

TUNNEL SOAP WORKS,
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.

RIMMEL'S ILANGILANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Toffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

LOSS OF HAIR, arising from weakness of the vessels of the scalp, may be cured by the use of Mr. ERASMUS WILSON'S HAIR WASH. To Ladies after confinement, or in their spring or fall of the year, it is invaluable, being a remedy, at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use. Prepared from the original prescription by TREACHER & Co, (Limited,)

PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT AT BYCULLA.—We would invite the attention of both Amateur and Profe-sional Photographers to this department of our business, which has been greatly extended) where may be seen a large assortment of First Class Photographic Apparatus (*made especially for this Climate*- and Sundries, with every requisite for practising the Art.

The Lenses are ,rocured from the well-known firms of Dallmeyer, Grubb, Ross, and Voigtlander, whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of these instruments.

New Apparatus and improvements are added to the Stock as they appear.

APPARATUS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cameras expanding and rigid of all descriptions. | Glass and We-dgwood Fuunels. |
| Lenses by Ross, Dallmeyer, Voigtlander, and Grubb. | Stoppered and Graduated Collodion Bottles. |
| Camera Stands, folding and rigid. | Developing Glasses. Levelling Stands. |
| Printing Frames. | Filtering Paper. |
| Glass & Porcelain Baths and Dippers. | Camels' Hair Brushes. |
| Water-tight Glass Baths. | Plate Holders. Glass Measures. |
| Vignette Glasses. | Scales and Weights. Blotting Paper. |
| Cutting or Shaping Plates. | Argentoucters- Draining Frames. |
| Patent Glass Plates. | Copper and Tin Stills. |
| Plate Boxes in Pine and Mahogany. | Rolling Presses. |
| Horn Forceps and Paper Clips. | Photographic Tents and Stereoscopes. |
| Head Rests. | Spirit Lamps. |
| Pause Partouts and Card Mounts. | Glass Stirring Rods. |
| Glass and Porcelain Dishes. | Focussing Glasses. |
| | Back Grounds in Oil. |

Solid, and other accessories for the Studio, &c. &c. &c.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 1st and 15th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class.....£46 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.....£25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book cargo through to both the above ports, and passengers to Trieste only.

For Passengers.

First Class.....£64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class.....£37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 16th July 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ½ | Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts. | 1 | Scarf Ring. |
| ½ | „ Linen Collars. | 1 | Walking Stick. |
| 1 | „ Under-Vests. | 1 | Umbrella. |
| 1 | „ Fine White Cotton Socks. | 1 | Binocular Glass. |
| 1 | „ Fine Colored do. | 1 | Rug with Strap. |
| 1 | „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs. | 1 | Dressing Bag. |
| | | 1 | Hand Portmanteau. |
| 1 | „ Colored do. do. | 2 | Overland Trunks. |
| 1 | (one) Overland Suit. | 1 | Clothes Bag. |
| 1 | (two) Sleeping Suits. | 1 | Opera Hat. |
| 2 | (two) Pairs Kid Gloves. | 1 | Travelling Hat. |
| 6 | (six) Scarfs and Ties. | 1 | Courier Bag. |
| | Apollo House. | 1 | Easy Chair. |
| | | | BADHAM & Co. |

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House, BADHAM & Co.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Gentlemen desirous of securing copies of the Photograph taken of the Elephants being shipped for Abyssinia can have the same by applying to the undersigned. Price Rs. 2-8 each copy, size of plate 10 by 8.

Views of the Carlee Caves, Elephanta Caves, Bhore Ghaut, Khandalla, Sholapore, Bombay, &c.

SYKES & DWYER.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Cast and Wrought Iron and Lead Piping, Bar Iron, Boiler Plates, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel, Steam and Hand Cranes, and Crab Winches, Steam and Hand Pumps, Steam Engines from 3 to 16 H. P., Leather Belting Contractors' Plant, Ornamental Cast Iron Gates, Railing, and Verandahs. Estimates furnished for all kinds of Machinery and Iron Work.

W. NICOL & Co.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1868.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has this day attached his certificate to the Assessment Books of the Oomerkhady, Mazagon, and Parell Ward.

No appeal against the rates will be heard after the expiration of 10 days' from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 21st January 1868.

ESTATE OF JEWRAZ RUTTONCEY & Co.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 3 per cent will be payable on and after MONDAY next the 20th instant to all Creditors on the Estate of the above Firm, and of 5 per cent to all Creditors on the Estate of Amirjee Hemjee, on the amount of admitted claims.

Creditors are requested to produce any Vouchers in their possession in substantiation of their claims.

JAMES RANKEN
DORABJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY } Trustees.

Bombay, 15th January, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the construction of certain Foras Roads on the Flats near Byculla.

The Drawings and Specification of the proposed Roads may be inspected and the Bills of quantities obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 4th day of February 1868 addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq. C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 17th January, 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—NOTICE.—TELEGRAPH SERVICE between Calcutta and Bombay by the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA and EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TELEGRAPH.

The Public are hereby informed that from the 1st February next messages will be received for transmission at Bombay for Calcutta and at Calcutta for Bombay at a through service rate, of Rs. 4 annas 8 per group of 20 words and an additional charge of Rs. 2 for every half group of 10 words in excess.

Messages will also be received for transmission from any station to any station on either lines.

Any further information can be furnished on application to the undersigned or at any of the stations of the East Indian and G. I. P. Railway lines.

JOHN BLACKWELL,
Telegraph Superintendent.

Byculla, 21st January, 1868.

JEWELLERY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED.) have recently received a large accession to their stock of JEWELLERY. Always the largest and best selected in Bombay, it is now, by the addition of all the most Elegant Novelties, a more extensive and beautiful collection than ever.

The JEWELLERY is of the first class London Manufacture and quality only, for which the Company has been so long and so favorably known.

BRACELETS.
Of Worked Gold, or set with Jewels, in a variety of Elegant Designs.

BROOCHES.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled, with and without Pendants.

CHAINS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert, Guard, and Victoria.

CHARMS.
For the Watch Chain.

EAR-RINGS.
Samll, neat plain Gold or elegantly worked and Jewelled.

LOCKETS.
Plain bright, or dead, Gold, Chased, Engraved, Jewelled, or Mourning; for attachment to Necklet or watch Chain; to take One, Two or Four portraits.

NECKLETS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

NECK CHAINS.
For the suspension of Lockets.

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL-CASES,
Spiral, Spring and Telescope; Plain Gold, Engine Turned, Fluted, or Engraved.

RINGS.

| Ladies' | Gentlemen's. |
|---|---|
| Diamond. | Diamond. |
| Guard. | Signet. |
| Jewelled Guard. | Scarf. |
| Wedding. | Scarf Slide. |

&c, &c., &c.

SCARF PINS.
Worked Gold, Crystals, or Jewelled. A large selection.

STUDS AND SLEEVE LINKS.
Plain or Chased Gold; or Jewelled.

SUITES OF BRACELET, BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

SUITES OF STUDS, AND SLEEVE LINKS,
Plain Gold, or Handsomely Chased.

HALF SUITES OF BROOCH AND EAR-RINGS.
Worked Gold, or Jewelled.

And the usual Large Variety of small sundry Jewellery.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day cancelled the power of attorney given by me to one BHOORASHA GIRDHURLAL, as Mooneem of my firm in Bombay, and I shall not be responsible for any acts done by him hereafter.

JAISINGBHAI HATHISING.

Dated Ahmedabad, this 16th day of January, 1868.

ORDERED from HOME, expressly for ABYSSINIA, and just received, a splendid consignment of first-class everlasting Boots, to lace and with elastic sides—also a quantity of Enamel'd Antigroplo Leggings.

R. PARTRIDGE.
Red Boot Mart.

Terms—Cash.

ROYAL HOTEL, FORT.—CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL, BYCULLA.—The Proprietors of the above old establishments have much pleasure in stating that they have recently made extensive alterations and prepared to accommodate families at all times at moderate charges. Carriages to be had at landing passing.

JAISINGBHAI HATHISING.

LANDON & Co., ARMY TAILORS & OUTFITTERS, 7, New Burlington Street, London.—Beg to NOTIFY to their PATRONS and the Officers of BOMBAY STAFF CORPS generally, that they are prepared to supply the NEW PATTERN HELMET lately authorized for that service by Circular No. 2, dated Mahableshwur, 22nd April 1867.

Dress Helmet ...£3-15-0 } Supplied FREE OF OVER-
Undress do. ...£1-11-6 } LAND CARRIAGE from Southampton to Bombay.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a first distribution of assets of Rs. 550 per share will be paid on production of share-certificates at the registered office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on and after Friday, January 3rd, 1868.

W. F. STEARNS.
MORARJEE GOCULDASS.
Liquidators of the B. & B. S. S. Co. Lt.

Bombay, 26th December, 1867.

THE AKOLA EXHIBITION opens on 27th of January, the distance from Bombay is 362 miles per G. I. P. Railway. European visitors may reckon upon receiving every accommodation, for the Committee have engaged the proprietor of the Byculla Hotel to provide every necessary that will conduce to their comfort, the cuisine will be under the supervision of one of the best Cooks in Bombay. Breakfast at 9, Tiffin at 1, Dinner at 7, will be served in a commodious building near to the Exhibition and in which sleeping accommodation will be provided for visitors. Terms will be as moderate as is consistent with the accommodation, Wines will be Cutler, Palmer & Co's., Beer of Ind, Coope, Bass and Allsopp's.

JEEWUNJEE HORMUSJEE GUZDUR,
Proprietor of Byculla Hotel.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for Landing and Storing in the Municipal Stores, near Boree Bunder, all Sea-borne Goods which may arrive from England or elsewhere, during the present year.

Many thousand Casks of Cement are expected to arrive during the year 1868, as well as several hundred Tons of Wrought and Cast Iron Work, &c.

Further particulars relating to the above contract may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, where printed Forms of Tender may also be procured.

Tenders are to be sent in, on or before the 27th day of January 1868—addressed to Arthur Crawford, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Apollo House 10th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 31st January 1868, for the supply, by Contract, specified in the Schedule, for one year, from 1st April 1868 to 31st March 1869.

Tenders to be superscribed Tenders for the Supply of Miscellaneous Articles.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite deposit in Cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require to in connection with the Contract.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December, 1867.

THOMSON & Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, &c.,
22, APOLLO STREET.
(*Opposite the Secretariate.*)

MR. G. B. THOMSON (for the last four years Manager of the Byculla Establishment of Messrs. ROGERS & Co.,) begs to inform his friends, and the Public of Bombay and the Mofussil, that he has opened an establishment as above, and trusts by personal care and attention to business, moderation in charges, and the superior quality of all articles supplied to merit a share of Public Patronage. Physicians and Surgeons prescriptions entrusted to our care will be dispensed under our immediate superintendence with the best, and purest of Medicines.

Drugs, Chemicals, Genuine Patent Medicines.

Select preparations of all sorts.

*Medicine* Chests, Dietetic preparations of all kinds for Children and Invalids regularly received Overland to ensure their freshness.

Perfumery, Soaps and Cosmetiques from the best French and English Manufacturers.

Orders from Outstations carefully attended to and forwarded with despatch. As Messrs. T. & Co. live on the premises they will personally attend to all Medicines urgently required during the night.

SELLING OFF.—Messrs ROGERS & Co beg to notify for the information of their constituents, and the Public generally, that owing to the winding up of their business, they will from this date, discontinue to dispense prescriptions or supply goods on credit.

They have now on hand an extensive and well selected stock of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, CHEMICAL APPARATUS, FARINACEOUS PREPARATIONS, PERFUMES, SOAPS, TOILET REQUISITES, TOBACCOS and Sundries, which they will sell off (*for cash only*) at considerably reduced prices.

Messrs. R. and Co.'s business having been so long established, they deem it unnecessary to make any remark as to the quality of the goods they offer for sale.

They take this opportunity of returning their best thanks to those who have so kindly given them their support during the many years they have carried on business in this country, and trust that the advantage which their reduced prices now offer, will ensure a speedy clearance of their remaining stock.

Orders from outstations accompanied by a remittance will be promptly attended to.

In conclusion, Messrs. R & Co. respectfully request that all monies due to the firm be paid as early as possible.

22 Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st January 1868.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
(Next to Messrs. FORBES & Co.)

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the Firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

NOW DISSOLVING PARTNERSHIP.

THE business being specially organized for the dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and the manufacture of pure drugs, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, every appliance has been provided both in the laboratory and dispensing department to insure correctness and rapidity in compounding medicine, and to facilitate the preparation of remedies of guaranteed purity.

The dispensing of prescriptions is carried on by a staff of trained assistants under the immediate supervision of the manager, and is controlled by a system of check which, he ventures to think, will secure public confidence.

The long attention which the manager has devoted to the fitting up of MEDICINE CHESTS in this country will enable D. S. K. & Co to offer a selection of these invaluable requisites more varied than any hitherto available; and the little book, supplied with each Chest (D. S. K.'s Medicine Chest Companion) will fully explain the use of each remedy.

AERATED WATERS.—An inspection of their manufactory is invited. An improvement has been introduced by which uniformity of pressure is ensured, and escape of gas while bottling prevented.

*Filtration, treatment with Charcoal* and *tempering of the* water, are carefully provided for.

INVALIDS' AND INFANTS' FOODS.—D. S. K. & Co have been entrusted with the Agency for Messrs. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s Biscuits, regular supplies of which are received Overland. The various Foods, Cocoas, &c. from time to time recommended are always kept in stock.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.—These being specially for invalids' use are necessarily of the choicest qualities A list of the brands in stock will from time to time be issued.

PERFUMERY, and Sundries strictly connected with Medicine are kept only of the very finest qualities.

The attention of suburban residents is respectfully called to the following Post Office arrangements which will facilitate and expedite the execution of any orders that may be sent to D. S. K. & Co. from Byculla, Malabar Hill, Parell, Mazagon, Colaba, &c. Prescriptions transmitted in this manner will be dispensed and forwarded *at once*

Prepaid Letters posted in any Street letter box in these districts.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Before | 7-45 A. M. | will be livered in the Fort at | 10 | A. M. | |
| Do. | 9-45 do. | do. do. do. | do | 11-30 | do. |
| Do. | 11-15 do. | do. do. do. | do. | 12-30 | P. M. |
| Do. | 12-15 P. M. | do. do. do. | do. | 2 | do. |
| Do. | 1-45 do. | do. do. do. | do. | 5 | do. |
| Do. | 4-45 do. | do. do. do. | do. | 8 | A. M. |

The manager trusts that those to whom he was known as a member of ROGERS and Co.'s firm will continue to favor him with their patronage, and begs to assure them that their wants shall always meet with the same attention as he formerly gave them in that business.

5, Elphinstone Circle; next to Messrs. FORBES and Co., Bombay.

## HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices on the 2nd floor of the Building of the Bank of Bombay, facing Elphinstone Circle. Apply to

20th January, 1868. PELLY & Co.

TO BE LET, until the end of the next Monsoon with immediate possession, a well furnished house situated in one of the most pleasant positions on the west side of Malabar Hill close to the sea. For further articulars apply to "D. C. G." at the office of this paper.

TO BE LET.—A VERY LARGE AND COMMODIOUS FOUR STORIED BUILDING, No. 1, situated in Elphinstone Circle, facing the Custom House and half way Town Hall, well suited for Office, Godown, and dwelling purposes. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. TRICUMJEE VELJEE, at Musjeed Bunder at Messrs. Tricumjee Veljee & Co. or Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—A large and Commodious four-storied building No. 3 situated in the Elphinstone Circle facing the Custom House well suited for Office, Godown and dwelling purposes. For further particulars and terms of rent apply to the undersigned at his Bungalow, Malabar Hill, between 7 and 11 A. M. or in the Office of Messrs. William Nicol & Co. between 3 and 5 P. M.

શા કેશવજી નાઐક.
*i. e.* KESSOWJEE NAIK,

## NOTICES.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS ARE COMING.

RE MARK KEYNTON, deceased.—All persons having claims on, or indebted to, the estate of "SMITH & KEYNTON" are requested to communicate with Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co. as soon as possible.

GOVERNMENT ICE HOUSE, No. 2, APOLLO STREET.—Hours for delivery of Ice, from 6 A. M., until 8 P. M., during the week, and from 6 until 10 A. M., Sundays.

*Depot at Malabar Hill.*

IN CASES OF ILLNESS, ICE MAY BE HAD AT FORT ICE HOUSE, AT NIGHT.

WATER PURE, AND SPARKLING is always obtainable with the SOLID CARBON POCKET FILTER.

These admirable little instruments secure the traveller from Dysentery, Fever, Cholera, and other diseases incident to drinkers of impure Water; and convert the most turbid water into a Sparkling and Refreshing Draught. A fresh supply (Overland) on sale by

TEACHER & Co., Limited,
Bombay, Byculla and Poona.

CARNAC IRON WORKS.—FRASER AND MILLER, ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, &c, beg to intimate they have added a FOUNDRY to their establishment, and are now prepared to execute every description of Castings in Iron, Copper, Brass, Tin, &c. Shafts covered and Bushes lined with the most approved antifriction metals.

F. & M. having secured the services of Mr. A. Wilson (many years Foreman moulder to P. & O. Co.) whoselong experience as a Founder ensures the production of a good article.

Orders from the Mofussil will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—F. & M. are agents for McHaffie Forsyth and Millers' Malleable Cast Iron.

Carnac Bunder, 16th Nov., 1867.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened to be held at No. 6, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, at noon, on THURSDAY the 30th January 1868 for the purposes stated in the Advocate General's opinion in respect of the improper withdrawal of funds to a very large amount belonging to the Company, as shewn in the Report of the Sub-Committee of Directors who were appointed to investigate into the purchases of the Company's properties and to consider the same Report, and such other matters as may be brought before them.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.—At a meeting of the Directors held in Calcutta on the 28th day of December 1867, it was resolved that a Fourth Call of Rupees 100 per share be made payable on or before the 3rd day of February next, at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing resolution, notice is hereby given, that a Fourth Call of Rs. 100 (one hundred) per share is made.

Shareholders on the Bombay Register are requested to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into this office on or before MONDAY the 3rd day of February next.

The Share Certificates must be produced at the time of payment of the Call.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th January, 1868.

HOW TO DEVELOPE PRODUCTIVE INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND THE EAST.—MILLS AND FACTORIES for Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Cotton; Jute and Silk Manufactures; Bleaching, Dying, and Calico Printing Works; Sugar, Paper, Oil, and Oil-Gas Manufactures; Iron and Timber Work-shops; Corn-Mills, &c., &c., with Estimates and Plans of Factories. Edited by P. R. COLA, late Sole Proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills, Bombay. Illustrated with more than one hundred Woodcuts.

PRICE:—In Bombay, Rs. 10. To Outstations, Rs. 10½ CASH.

London: VIRTUE & Co.; Calcutta: LEPAGE & Co.; Bombay: CHESSON & WOODHALL! Madras: J. HIGGINBOTHAM; Lahore: W. COCKELL & Co.; Agra: *Daily Gazette Press*; Mooltan: DADABHOY MANOCKJEE.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

(*From the Morning Star, October* 7, 1867)

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India is one of the most practical works on the subjects of which it treats that could well be written. The editor, Mr. P. R Cola, thinks that the great industrial want of India is the substitution of machinery for manual labour. In order to facilitate the establishment of mills and factories, he has compiled a work describing the various processes of the cotton, silk, sugar, paper, oil, and oil-gas manufactures; the bleaching, dying and printing of calico; and the best mode of constructing iron foundries and timber mills, and of manufacturing steam engines, boilers, &c. The value of the book is greatly increased by the numerous illustrations with which the text is enriched. It contains a considerable amount of interesting information on the special productions of India; and while admirably adapted for the particular object for which it has been published, it will be found useful to the general student.

(*From the Engineering, November* 8, 1867.)

This is a volume advocating the extension of European modes of manufacture to India and other countries of the East, and containing plans and estimates of factories. . . The rudiments of most of the arts we have received from India. But the processes have been much improved in our hands, and Mr. Cola says that it is now incumbent upon us to render back these improved methods in supercession of the native processes. There is certainly no reason why a bad method of manufacture should continue to be practised in India or any where else when a better method is known. . . . . It seems to be a great waste of effort to carry cotton half round the globe to be spun in Manchester, and to be afterwards carried back to the place from which it was exported. . . . . The day, we believe, will come when factories of the kind Mr. Cola describes will take wide root in India; and it would be a miserable and unworthy policy in us to discourage their establishment. . . Mr. Cola has performed a useful service by affording so much information about the cost and arrangements of small factories suited for such a country as India; and such details will be specially useful to those who meditate the establishment of factories in that country. . . . . The lights he affords may also aid in the improvement of native processes. But we feel persuaded that, before manufactures can prevail largely in India, its agriculture and internal communications must be largely improved.

(*From the Daily Telegraph, November* 9, 1867.)

"How to Dayelope Productive Industry in India," edited by P. R. Cola, and illustrated by numerous and excellent wood cuts, is a book not to get from the circulating library, but to buy, study and then possess for future reference. We have carefully explored its contents, and have marked much for comment here. Space, however, is wanting. We must therefore content ourselves with saying that it gives a complete account of the past and present position of the East in regard to manufactures, and brings forward trustworthy data for judging what may be its future, if modern enterprise and capital can only be induced to try fresh fields and pastures new.

(*From the Illustrated London News.*)

There can be no question about the importance of the subject treated of in this volume, or about the fitness of the editor if experience be any test of fitness, for the task he has undertaken. The work must have been one of great labour; for though it is little more than a compilation, the information collected from various sources could not have been gathered together without considerable trouble. It should receive proper attention from those whom it principally concerns.

(*From the Home News, October* 10, 1867.)

"How to Develope Productive Industry in India and the East." This is a large subject, but it is treated in a large spirit in a work just published and edited by Mr. P. R. Cola, who was lately the sole proprietor of the Arkwright Cotton Mills at Bombay. Mr. Cola would introduce into India cotton and silk mills on a large scale, with cotton, jute, silk, sugar, paper, oil, iron, timber, and gas works; and develope its mineral and carbonaceous resources, whilst extending the means of internal communication. He shows the practicability of all such undertakings. . . . Unlike most other writers on those subjects, Mr. Cola furnishes plans and estimates of the cost for the several descriptions of works; and it will be found that, whilst embracing the latest improvements, they are correct in figures, measurements, and dimensions. Great praise is due to the care and industry which has collected and collated these materials. But we fear Mr. Cola is writing for the India of a century hence rather than for the India of the present. . . . We are very glad, however, to see the signs of awakening in this respect that are presented by India, and Mr. Cola has done good service by attempting a stimulus which this work is calculated to provoke.

No. 10, Hummum Street, CHESSON & WOODHALL

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Materials of the Buildings at Nowrojee Hill, bearing Assessment Nos. 8 and 9, will be put up to Public Auction, on the spot, on MONDAY, the 27th January, 1868, at 3 P. M.

Conditions of sale can be learnt on application to

G. NORMAN, Acting Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 8th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITC

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The market opened with a considerable demand for Port Cannings, Back Bays, and New Bank of Bombay shares. Port Cannings advanced from 200 to 230. They close at 225. Back Bays advanced from 290 to 295. New Bank of Bombay shares from 4½ to 5 premium. Market excited. Good enquiry.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS

| Subscribed Capital | Nominal Value of Sh. | Paid up | Dividend. | Names. | Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | pr. | | |
| 3,140,000 | 4,000 | 1,000 | 8 | Bank of Bengal | —7,600prshare |
| 1,025,00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 6 p ct. | Bank of Bombay | 55 per share |
| 1,207,000 | 250 | 150 | .... | Bombay Pres. Bank | 160pershare. |
| 2,07,000 | 250 | 200 | 6p.a. | Bombay Trading & Banking Association | 58 per share. |
| 2,00,000 | 200 | 1 | .... | Brokers Banking Company | 68 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 100 | 1 | nil | Central Bank | 3 per share |
| 800,000 | 250 | 0 | 5 | Chartered Bank of India A. & China. | 135pershare. |
| 800,000 | 200 | 25 | 13½ | China Bank | 6 pershare. |
| 700,000 | 200 | 250 | 12½ | Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China. | 33 p ct prem |
| 1,800,000 | 250 | 200 | 12 | Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris | Nominal. |
| 1,000,000 | 200 | 500 | 9 | Delhi and London | No quot |
| 500,000 | 500 | 200 | .... | Indian Peninsular | 17 |
| 3,750,000 | 200 | 1,000 | 15 | London & China | 28½ P. |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 8 p ct. | Madras Bank | 89 p. ct.slon |
| 500,000 | 250 | 250 | 10 | National Bank of India | 129 to 130 |
| 1,000,000 | 250 | 200 | —— | Oriental Bank Co. | 70 p. phare |
| ,, | 250 | 200 | —— | Royal Bank of India | 89 p. s. shr. |
| ,, | 200 | 100 | —— | Guzerat Bank | 66 [illegible]pm. |

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 800,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 | ..... | Bombay Ship Co. | 1,000 |
| 360,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | —— | Bo. & Coast and River Steam Nav. Co. | 375 per share |
| 300,000 | 5,000 | 1,500 | —— | Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. | 2,475 per share |
| 180,000 | 4,000 | 2,500 | —— | Prince of W. Ship Co | 1,000 per sh.re |
| 150,000 | 50 | 50 | —— | Vizgas Patent Ship & Foundry Co. | 12 per share |
| | 151 | 3,000 | 250 | Union Shipping Co. Limited. | 100 per share |

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| —— | 400 | 100 | 15 | Bengal Credit Mob | 76 per sh. |
| 1,200,000 | 400 | 130 | .... | Financial Assn. of India and China | 38½ p. shar. |

LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2,000,000 | 10.00 | 5,00 | .... | Back Bay Reclamation Co. | 295 per share |
| 1,000,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 60 p.a. | Elphinstone Land Co. | 515 p.sh |
| 1,000,00 | 1,000 | 400 | .... | New Do. | 50 p.sh |
| 2,000,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 | .... | Frere Land Co. | 90 to 95 p.sh |
| 110,000 | 2,000 | 900 | .... | House and Land Investment Co. | Nogotation |
| 100,000 | 5,000 | 4,000 | .... | Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co. | 300 per share |
| .... | 5,000 | 1,100 | 25 p. | Port Canning | 225 p. s. |
| 3,120,000 | 10,000 | 6,200 | .... | Colaba Land Co. | 940 per share |

EXCHANGE.

| On | Terms. | Rates |
|---|---|---|
| London Banks | 4 months'sight | 1s. 10 5/16d |
| Do. Credits | 4 Do. do. | 1s. 11 1/16d. |
| Do. Documents | 4 Do. do. | 1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11¼d. |
| Calcutta | At sight | 100½. |
| Do. | 30 days'sight | 99½. |
| Do. | 60 Do. do. | 99½. |
| Madras | 30 Do. do. | 104. |
| China | 60 days'sight | 219. |

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Securities | | 6 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills | | 8 do. |
| Four per cent. Co.'s | 1835-36 | |
| ,, ,, ,, | 1842-43 | 92. |
| ,, ,, ,, | 1854-55 | |
| ,, ,, ,, | 1856-57 | 107½ |
| Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan | | 104 |
| Five per cent. Public Works Loan | 1854-55 | 111½ |
| Five and a half per cent. | | 111½ |
| Municipal 6 per cent. Loan | | |

BANK OF BENGAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Government Securities | 7 per cent. |
| Mercantile Bills | 10 do. |

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sovereigns each | Rs. 10-8-0 |
| Bank of England Notes | ,, 10-4 |
| Spanish Dollars | ,, 2[illegible] |
| Carolus | ,, 99 |
| Mexican Dollars | ,, 220 |
| German Crowns | ,, 210 |
| Five-Franc Pieces | ,, 193 |
| Bar Silver | ,, 108-8 |
| Gold Leaf | ,, 15-1 |
| Bar Gold 10 oz. English | ,, 16-0 |

### DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 22ND JANUARY, 1868.

| | | PER CANDY. |
|---|---|---|
| Oomrawuttee | Old | 130 to 132 |
| Akote | | |
| Khandeish | | 128 to 130 |
| Barsee | | |
| Dhollera | | 135 to 138 |
| Bhownuggur | | |
| Hingunghaut | | 135 to 140 |
| Broach | | 135 to 140 |
| Veeravul | | 115 to 127 |
| Vingorla | | 130 to 135 |
| Oompta | | 130 to 135 |
| Dharwar Sawginned | | 140 to 145 |
| Oomrawuttee | New | 155 to 160 |
| Akote | | |
| Ready Sales | | 600 Candies |
| For delivery | | 1,100 |
| Market Firm. | | |

BENGAL.—*Jan.* 16.

| Stocks. | paid Rs. | ½ year's Divnd. | Quotations. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agra Bank, Ld | 100 | ... | 110 to 112 |
| Bank of Bengal | 1000 | 3½ p. ct. | 1770 |
| Bengal Credit Mobr. Ld | 100 | nil. | in liquidation |
| Delhi & London Bank Ld. | 250 | nil. | 240 to 245 |
| National Bank of India | 125 | 4 p. ct. | 126½ |
| Cal. & S. E. Railway Co. | 54½ | 2½ p. ct. | 51 to 52 |
| Delhi Railway Co. | 167 | 2½ p. ct. | Par. |
| Eastern Bengal Railway | 218 | 2½ p. ct. | 221 to 222 |
| East India Railway Co. | 218 | 2½ p. ct. | 244 to 245 |
| Port Canning Land Co. | 1200 | nil. | 200 to 205 |

Government Securities.—The transactions in 4 per cents were at Rs. 7-6, 7-5 and 7-4 discount with exception of one sale of Rs. 25,000 at Rs. 7-10; small pieces obtained Rs 7-2 to 6-14 discount. 5 per cents of 1856-57 sold at Rs 8-9 premium, and small pieces of Rs 2,000 to 500 at Rs. 8-4 to 8-8. In 6½ per cents some heavy amounts were bought at Rs. 13-0 premium. Rs 7,500 of 12 years' Debentures obtained Rs. 7-12 premium.

Some small amounts of 6 per cent municipal Debentures changed hands at Rs 3-4 premium.

Bank of Bengal shares are quoted, *exclusive of dividend*, at Rs. 1 740 per share of Rs. 1,000

Some sales of National Bank shares were made at Rs. 126½

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s whose shares of Rs. 1,000 each sold at Rs. 250 and had shares at Rs. 27 to 260

A purchase of Port Canning Land Investment & Co.'s shares was made at Rs. 200 and resale of part at Rs. 205.—*Englishman, Jan.* 18.

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JAN. 21.

Beevar, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Madras Cavalry, on leave from Poona.

Conybeare, Lieutenant Colonel, R. A., on leave from Kirkee.

Wood, Lieutenant, 103rd Fusiliers, on duty from Deololee.

Bewes, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on medical certificate from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—JAN. 21.

Batten, Colonel, 7th Regiment N. I., on duty to Kurrachee.

McNeill, Lieutenant, Commanding Detachment 3rd L. C., on duty to Abyssinia.

Marshall, Major, 19th Bengal Regiment, on duty, to Deololee

JAN. 22.

Kennedy, Colonel, R. E., on duty to Kurrachee.

Martin, Captain, R. E., on duty to Umballa.

Campbell, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin to Punjaub.

## ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL THE HON'BLE A. H. GORDON, C.B., COMMANDING BOMBAY ARMY.

Poona, 20th Jannay 1868.

Referring to G. O. C. No. 1 of the 2nd instant, the undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty with the invalids under orders to embark in Her Majesty's troops ship *Jumna*, on the 24th idem :—

Captain Hackett, V. C., 23rd Foot.

Captain Pasko, 95th Foot.

Lieutenant Ayle, 12th Foot.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—21ST JAN.

| Port. | Cotton. | Seed. |
|---|---|---|
| To London | £3 0 0 to £3 7 6 p. t. | £3 0s. Nom. |
| ,, Liverpool | £3 10s. 0d. to £3 12 6 | £3 2s. 6d. |
| By Overland Route | £5 10s. 0d. to £6 0 0 | .... |
| To China | Rs. 14 per bale. | .... |
| ,, Mauritius | No business. | .... |

ARRIVALS.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 23. | Behar (s) | Perrins | Hongkong, Jan. 1. |

DEPARTURES.

| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 22. | Koima (s) | Sampson | Amesley Bay. |
| | Mabel | Wheeler | Amesley Bay. |
| | Asia | Parker | Amesley Bay. |
| | Tapies (s) | Drewitz | Cutch Mandvee. |
| | Californian (s) | Watson | Amesley Bay. |
| | West India (s) | Miller | Amesley Bay. |
| | Glendarar | Wardross | Amesley Bay. |

INTELLIGENCE.

Per steamer *Behar*, on the 17th January 1868, spoke the ship *Exmouth* from Liverpool bound to Bombay.

The ship *Eric*, Raisbeck, bound to Amesley Bay, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Ship *Kendrick*, to Liverpool.

Ship *Attic Robinson*, to Judda and Hodoeda.

THE

"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

IS

*Published every Saturday Evening.*

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.
Town Edition ,, 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under.....Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each ..... ,, 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


**NOW READY.**

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY

**ALMANAC & DIRECTORY**

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 1½.

**NOW READY**

AT THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,

THE BOMBAY

**ALMANAC & DIRECTORY**

FOR

1868.

PRICE RUPEES 8; BY POST RUPEES 8½


*TO BE PUBLISHED,*

WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, AND PERIODICALLY AS THE BUSINESS OF THE MUNICIPALITY MAY DETERMINE,

THE BOMBAY

## MUNICIPAL RECORD

FOR

**1868.**

THE great importance and rapid increase of municipal business, as well as the wide-spread interest felt by the public in all matters relating to the Municipality since the passing of the Act of 1865, point to the necessity of publishing the Municipal business in a more convenient and systematic form than that presented by the files of a daily newspaper or the documents disjointedly issued from the Municipal office. At present neither the Justices nor the public can refer without much trouble to the past business of the Municipality, and it is to place within their hands an easy means of reference to current affairs (and, it is hoped, to remunerate the projector, as well) that "The Municipal Record" has been designed.

"The Municipal Record" will contain a full report of the meetings of the Bench of Justices, (the speeches to be previously revised as far as possible by the speakers themselves); all papers which may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner and officers of the Municipality generally; and in fact every scrap of information (such as the recent opening of the Null Market, and the present strike of the Butchers) relating to the Municipality. The publication will be a kind of local municipal "Hansard" with this difference that, in addition to the regular proceedings of the Bench of Justices, it will contain no file of the papers published during each year and the miscellaneous business of the municipality generally.

The page will be of the same size as a page of Chambers's Journal. The date of periodical publication will depend on the Bench meetings and the issue of municipal documents. Its parts may be published twice in a month, or monthly, or not for two months as the circumstances named determine. It will be a leading object to issue the proceedings of each Bench meeting within a few days after the meeting has taken place.

At the end of the year a carefully prepared Index will be issued and the volume may be bound and preserved for future reference. It is impossible to predict the size of the volume, but it is expected that it may run to 300 or 400 pages.

The price of the work will be Rupees Twelve perannum, which on an average is equal to only one Rupee per month—a small sum for so great a boon.

It is proper to state that though the work will be published with the sanction and co-operation of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipality has no pecuniary risk or interest in it.

Orders for the work by the Justices and the general public will be registered at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, by the proprietor of which it has been projected.

Bombay Gazette Press, 7th January 1868.


THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS:—

MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Furneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.


Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.


RS. 15 BINOCULAR GLASS.—The most Powerful Binocular ever manufactured at the price, complete in a Morocco case.

*** *Remittances must accompany orders.*

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—REDUCTION OF COTTON RATES.—On and after February 1st, the rates for full-pressed and half-pressed Cotton to Bombay, will be reduced Particulars can be ascertained from each Station Master, District Superintendents and

J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st January, 1868.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED). —NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. WILLIAM FRASER has been appointed Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, and Mr. ROBERT CLARK, Chief Accountant of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 21st January, 1868.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that TEAK Trees standing on the undermentioned Survey Nos. situate in the villages of Mamnoly and Fulegaum, of the Callian Talooka, will be put up to Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 1st February next, at 10 A. M., precisely in the Mamledar's Kutchery at Callian.

*Fulegaum.*

Survey numbers 84 and 165.

*Mamnoly.*

Survey numbers 30, 42, 44 and 55.

Terms of Sale will be made known at the time of the Auction.

C. A. MORPHEW,
Deputy Conservator of Forests.

FOR SALE, a 4 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine and Boiler, all complete; very little used and in first-rate order, price moderate Apply to the WOOL & COTTON CLEANING FACTORY, 15, Khetwaddy Back Road.

RE CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, deceased. —NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having any claims or demand on the Estate of the late Charles Frewen Kelly, Esquire, of Bombay, Solicitor, deceased, to send in particulars of their claims and demands to the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY the first day of April next. No claims sent in after that date will be admitted by the Executors.—Dated this twenty second day of January 1868.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Solicitors to the Estate of the late C. F. Kelly.

NOTICE.—Tenders for the supply of Ordnance Stores for one year, from 1st April next, are invited on 11th proximo, at 12 o'clock noon.

Specifications and all other information regarding them can be ascertained at the Office of the Grand Arsenal between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily,—Sundays and Holidays excepted.

A. R. HOSKINS, Captain, R. A.,
Commissary of Ordnance.

Bombay, 20th January, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh Batch of high cast ARAB HORSES consisting of Hunters, Chargers, Racers, and showy Saddle Horses, &c. JAMASJEE COWASJEE'S Stables, Bhendy Bazar, Parell Road, next door to Mahomed Banker's.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

IN the matter of Act 28 of 1865, and of the Estate of DADABHOY BYRAMJEE. Notice is hereby given that a Second Dividend at the rate of 3/8 (three eighths) per cent. will be payable to Creditors on this Estate TO-MORROW, and every ensuing THURSDAY, until further notice.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to Trustee.

6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

FOR SALE, A lot of about 170 tons Moulmain TEAK LOGS, by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th February, at Tank Bunder, on account of Ramchunder Sewajee, the first purchaser, unless previously taken delivery of.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR HAVRE,

*(To sail about 28th prosimo.)*

MESSRS. GEORGE SMITH AND SON'S Ship "CITY OF CANTON," 999 tons register Captain NAPIER, has excellent accommodation for Passengers and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of Canton.*

Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—AKOLA EXHIBITION.—With reference to the notice dated 14th Instant, tickets issued on the 20th Instant, will also be available for return journey up to the 2nd February next.

W. KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 22nd January 1868.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the printing of Forms in use in the Municipal Offices.

Tenders should be sent in on or before the 31st instant, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and superscribed "Tenders for the printing of Forms."

Particulars of the Tender may be learnt, and specimens of the Forms seen, on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept any or the lowest tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. B. VICCAJEE,
Assist. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Assist. Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 22nd January, 1868.

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| GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME | *Simons* | *Lenard* | 30 | 0 |
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| ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, IRELAND | *Holl* | *Baxter* | 15 | 0 |
| THE EVENING STAR | *Atkinson* | *Barraud* | 12 | 0 |
| AU REVOIR | *Holl* | *Simmons* | 12 | 0 |
| NORA | *Davey* | *Baxter* | 12 | 0 |
| THE CASKET | *Ditto* | *Ditto* | 12 | 0 |
| THE LILIES OF THE FIELD | *Ditto* | *Ditto* | 12 | 0 |
| SPRING | *Jousain* | *Schlesinger* | 10 | 0 |
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# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1868.


To prevent any misconception that may arise from the manner in which the *Times of India* yesterday published the correspondence from the Government of the N. W. Provinces in reference to an article published in the *Oudh Gazette* three or four years ago, and written as the correspondence informs us by a Mr. Onyons, a discharged soldier, we deem it proper to state that we never heard of Mr. Onyons in our life, until his name was brought before us in the communication published yesterday, and that he is not the dishonest and lying knave who forwarded to us, under the pretence of originality, the article which was reproduced in our columns on 30th November last.

So the *Times* approves of the impassive attitude of Sir John Lawrence with regard to Afghanistan and Russian progress in Central Asia. Very satisfactory this no doubt to people in England who will be called upon to pay neither in purse nor person for the shortsighted policy which insists on waiting for the actual arrival of the danger before it can be induced to take any steps to ward it off. To us in this country, however, the affair assumes quite another complexion; not only is our knowledge in India greater, but we shall be compelled to pay in purse certainly and probably in person also for the obstinate folly of our rulers. An indifferent and ill informed British public may pooh pooh the danger as much as it likes; that danger nevertheless exists. According to our latest advices there are 70,000 Russian soldiers in Turkistan of whom 7,000 hold the city of Samarcand, the garrison of which place has also pushed forward advanced posts as far as the Amoo river. It is also reported that the Russian General contemplates the establishment of a cantonment at Charjooe on the Amoo for 50,000 men. Charjooe is only ten marches from Herat. It is supposed that when the cold weather shall have passed away the Russians will march on Bokhara contenting themselves in the meanwhile with completing the conquest of Samarcand. The position of the actual ruler of Cabul is precarious. His troops it is true have obtained some successes over the forces of his rival Shere Ali Khan, but the latter still keep the field and have sustained no crushing reverses. There are, moreover, symptoms of internal disaffection in Azim Khan's dominions, for most of the Ghilzies have refused to join his standard. Shere Ali Khan has according to the latest rumours proceeded to Herat of which his son is the Governor, at the request of the Russian General who wished to have an interview with him. Such is the present state of affairs in Central Asia, and who can say that the future is not pregnant with events of which the issue may prove far from favourable to the stability of British power in India. It is incorrect to say that, in the case of Russia, to advance is to become weak. That lengthy branch of her dominions which has now pierced the very heart of Central Asia is no fragile overgrown tendril, but a stout substantial limb not only daily drawing its sap and nourishment more rapidly and directly from the parent trunk but also deriving nourishment and support from its own immediate neighbourhood. Slowly yet steadily do the Russians push forward, never advancing one foot till the other is firmly planted on the ground. Forts, arsenals, and military roads mark the line of Russian progress, and in Turkistan she has fully acted up to her traditions. Neither are railroads neglected, for the great south-eastern line is being energetically pushed forward, and ere many years are out Turkistan will probably be in direct railway communication with Moscow. Neither are the Russians indifferent to obtaining a moral hold over the people. Their great skill in absorbing and assimilating populations as well as territories is notorious, and in Turkistan they have been using all their arts to reconcile the inhabitants to the conqueror's rule. Thus, unlike other nations, an additional province signified additional strength; and skilfully wielding the Mahomedan fanaticism of Central Asia they will convert it from an element of danger into one of strength. In another year all Turkistan will have been subdued, the following year may see Azim Khan driven from his kingdom, and Shere Ali Khan (placed on the throne by the aid of Russian arms and diplomacy) reigning at Cabul as the mere Lieutenant of the Czar. Persia is daily becoming more and more the puppet of the Czar, and when Herat, which within a few months will be within reach of a swoop from the Russian eagle and which is even now virtually beneath her talons shall be surmounted by the standard of the Muscovite she must yield or die. Let but an opportunity occur, a crisis in the Turkish question for instance, and the patient ambition of the successors of Peter the Great will bear a fruit which will astonish the world. In such a case it will be to India that our awe-struck eyes will be directed, and if matters continue to be conducted as at present no ray of comfort will be reflected back from that country. Let us be warned in time or the present or next generation may witness a catastrophe as great as the disruption of the Roman empire or the less striking but not less complete dissolution of the power of the great Moguls. There are plenty of elements of discontent in India. The population of our longest settled provinces are naturally becoming daily less warlike and fit for soldiers, while those tribes of India which furnish our best recruits belong to districts where it is most likely that the standard of insurrection would first be raised. Nor are there wanting centres of armed resistance such are afforded by Gwalior whose ruler is, as regards handling troops, a match for any general in the country; by Rajpootana with its lawless, restless predatory population and its host of semi-independent Rajahs; by the territories of the Nizam with its intriguing court and its swarms of Arab and Rohilla adventurers; the Punjab, the flower of the population of which province are animated by an abiding confidence in the triumphs of the Khalsas; and many other districts besides, Russian intrigue, and above all Russian propinquity would soon set India in a blaze from one end to the other. Suppose this were to occur at a time when our hands were full in Europe with, say, the Turkish question, is it likely that Russia would neglect the opportunity? There is not much love lost between the Sikhs and Afghans, but they have combined against the British before now, and in such case what would be easier than for the Czar to send the vassal Ameer pouring through the passes at the head of 100,000 Pathans and frontier men subsidized by Russian money, armed from Russian arsenals, advised by Russian staff officers, and perhaps even supported by a Russian division. What means should we possess of meeting such a danger? At present excluding the sick and the troops absent on the Abyssinian expedition, we have only 150,000 effective soldiers from Peshawur to Cape Comorin. It will scarcely be admitted that these would be sufficient for the purpose. The arguments of the London press are based on the supposition that Russia could not, owing to physical obstacles and the distance from her resources, place an efficient force on the south side of the Hindoo Koosh. These considerations, however, do not touch the question. We are ourselves of opinion that some years, not so many perhaps as are deemed requisite in England, must elapse before the Czar could invade India with a purely Russian army. There is however a legal axiom which says *qui facit per alium facit per se*, and it is precisely this vicarious hostility of which we would warn the authorities to beware. As we have said before, we ask for no expedition to Afghanistan, no occupation of Herat, but we do maintain that it is necessary for our interests that a strong government should interpose at Cabul between our own and the Russian frontiers, that we should seek to establish such a government. At all events by despatching a suitable envoy to the Ameer's court we should, even if unable to counteract Russian diplomacy, receive early and trustworthy intelligence of whatever may threaten the tranquillity if not the very existence of our Indian Empire.

It cannot be very gratifying to Colonel Anderson and the other officers in Kattywar who are labouring to put down the Waghur outrages, to reflect that the Government of Bombay allowed a fortnight to elapse between the date of Colonel Anderson's report of the last eminently successful, but also eminently costly encounter with one of the rebel gangs, and the date of the insipid Government resolution which has been passed upon it. It did not involve any question of diplomacy, nor require a fortnight's deliberation to say what Government thought of the achievement—which if we are to trust the resolution is of such magnitude as to be the death-blow of Waghurism. We shall be sincerely glad if it is, and if that troubled province is thereby laid to rest. Colonel Anderson and his coadjutors have certainly done a courageous and noble act; and the brave officers who have died in the midst of their duty have neither dishonored the country which gave them birth nor the Government they served. It is grievous that two valuable English lives should be sacrified in such a petty and contemptible squabble as that which Government has been waging for a number of years with a handful of disaffected robbers. Why, since Government took this matter in hand Austria has been driven by one European campaign out of Lombardy, and by another out of Venetia and Germany. During the interval also, Prussia has proved herself to be one of the first military powers of Europe, and the Great American War has begun and ended, and slavery as an institution has been destroyed in America. And still the mighty English Government is struggling and warring and sweating and labouring to put down a tribe of men, numbering now, if we are rightly informed—that is, those of them who are at large in Kattywar—somewhere under a dozen. In mercy to Kattywar and to the officers whose lives are perpetually exposed in a series of petty Waghur-hunts, if not out of regard for our own reputation, let us put down the evil with a prompt and strong hand. Give Colonel Anderson full power to hang on the spot every rebel caught with arms in his hand, and any villager or officer who shall be proved to have actively aided the rebels in their atrocities, or helped them to escape, and we shall soon hear very little of Waghurism. The laborious processes of British justice are ridiculous in a place like Kattywar, where rebellion, the plunder of villages, and the murder of unoffending people have become the permanent condition of things. The law's delay demoralises the people nearly as much as the recurrent raids of the plundering ruffians. The *Times of India* seems to think that nobody but Colonel Honner can become the saviour of Kattywar. Colonel Honner had a very different task to do from Colonel Anderson. The bands Colonel Honner had to deal with were of sufficient magnitude to be operated against strikingly and effectively; the work before Colonel Anderson is little else than a hunt through sugar-cane fields for half a dozen or a dozen men at a time It is surely ungracious in the face of the gallant and successful service which Colonel Anderson has just rendered to call upon Government to supersede him by appointing Colonel Honner to complete his work. Government will do a much wiser thing if it sees that the provision for keeping Waghur prisoners when they are once caught are sufficient. It is scandalous to our administration that while officers are shedding their blood in Kattywar to put down the Waghur grievance, the prisoners they capture should be so carelessly watched that they can murder the guard and make for the adjoining jungle. We have not the slightest doubt that if Government will grant to the Political Agent the powers of life and death, without reference to the supreme authority of the Presidency for confirmation, there will be a speedy end to Waghurism. Government permits the semi-barbarian chiefs of Kattywar to exercise such powers; why may they not be entrusted to an English gentleman, especially when the granting of them will accomplish a great political and social end?

THE *Englishman*:—The other day we had to notice a complaint preferred by the Government of Bombay against the Gaekwar for dismissing his Dewan, and appointing a new minister, without referring, in the first instance, to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald. We have now to record a more serious instance of self-assertion on the part of this Chief. He sometime ago, without the knowledge of the Political Agent, ordered a battery of six Armstrong guns from England. The agent first heard of the affair on the guns reaching Bombay, and he immediately reported the circumstance to the Bombay Government, when the guns were confiscated. The Government of India, in dealing with

Company hadn't stopped the way with their shigram. If any visitors to Galle really wish to see to perfection the exquisite scenery that exists here, let them make a trip to a hill about four miles off called "Bona Vista." They may have the double pleasure there of enjoying a wonderful view and doing good at the same time; for on top of the hill exists an admirable girls' school, under the excellent care and management of an English clergyman and his wife. In this school may be found some thirty or forty girls, who are lodged, fed, and educated free of expense. The school is supported partly by the benefaction of some deceased English lady, and partly by the State. But the scholars add very considerably to the funds by making lace, which is sold for the benefit of the institution. Now this lace is really good frequently, indeed extremely beautiful in all cases, and vastly superior to that which is hawked about by the tiresome pedlars at the door of the hotel; and it fetches even here what may be called a high price. It occurred to me that it would be a capital thing to introduce this industry into the Byculla schools. The Committee might be supplied with any number of teachers from this school at Galle, and the result would be considerably to benefit both institutions, and to provide the Byculla scholars with a very decent means of livelihood should other sources fail.

## SNAKE CHARMING.

RECENT articles in the columns of many journals on the subject of snake-bites and their cure lead to the notice of another peculiar feature in the matter, namely, that of snake-catching, which appears just now to be imposed upon the residents of Nagpoor and Kamptee, and which may not be uninteresting to those of your readers who are fond of the marvellous.

The snake charmer is doubtless well-known as an itinerant individual, who earns a means of subsistence by exhibiting trained snakes, a number of which he carries about in a basket. These snakes move about harmlessly to the discordant sound of rudely constructed clarionett, and this is commonly called by the natives of India snake dancing. This snake dancing was at one time venerated by all classes of natives in India, especially the Brahmins, who considered the possessor of snakes a personification of godliness, and hence these snake charmers did at one time derive great pecuniary benefits from the masses, so much so that many were found to follow the profession, because it insured to them a sort of competency in life. In latter days, however, when it was found out that these snakes were entrapped when young and had their fangs and poisonous sack extracted from them and were trained to appear inspired by the rude melody, the superstitious fear that attached to them gradually died away, and a snake charmer now-a-days is merely considered a juggler, and his living consequently has become precarious and uncertain.

Necessity is the mother of invention, and these snake charmers have now come out with the pretension of possessing the gift of snake catching, as another means of working upon the credulity of the superstitions. Many of them in Nagpoor and Kamptee have been exhibiting this trick with such dexterity in producing snakes in bath-rooms, bedrooms, and store rooms, that many of the residents in both stations have become alarmed, the alarm being enhanced by the knowledge that the signification of the word "Nagpoor" is the land or country of snakes, from "Nag" meaning a snake, and "poor" or "pur" country.

It has, however been found out that the snakes produced by these pretenders of snake catching are trained snakes, that the poisonous fangs and sack are not present in them, that these pretenders, moreover, will not give up the snakes so caught by them for any amount of money offered, and that they are able to produce these snakes at any spot indicated, be that spot ever so free of these reptiles. This explanation, it is hoped, will bring relief to the minds of those families who now apprehend that they are surrounded by snakes in Nagpoor, and that their lives are worth insuring at once, inasmuch as they are not certain of living out even the next hour.

# LATEST NEWS.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

*(By direct Overland Telegraph.)*

LONDON, 15TH JAN., MORNING.

Telegraphic information from America states that Mr. Stanton has been reinstated in the American War office by a resolution of the Senate—General Grant retiring.

The House of Representatives has rejected the Senate's Bill for removing the tax on the cotton crop of 1868.

LONDON, 17TH JAN., MORNING.

The *Morning Post* says that Mr. Childers has declined to accept the post of Finance Minister in India for family reasons.

The American Senate has suspended Mr. Secretary McCulloch's authority to contract the currency.

The French Government are sending three military officers to accompany the Abyssinian Expedition.

LONDON, 15TH JANUARY, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India £157,000 were drawn for Calcutta, and £40,000 for Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10½d.

The ships *Bride of Boston*, *Vale* and *David Malcolm* have arrived from Kurrachee.

# BOMBAY.

THE steam transports *Californian*, *West Indian*, and *Koina*, and the sailing transports *Mabel* and *Glenduror* sailed yesterday for Annesley Bay.

At the quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices held yesterday afternoon the advertised list of business was wholly gone through. A report of the proceedings will appear to-morrow.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT is to preside at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court which commence on the 3rd proximo.

YESTERDAY it was reported that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; that the Egyptian line was right; and that the Persian line was right to Tabreez.

WE learn that Dr. R. T. Reid, Barrister-at-Law, Government Law Professor, and Reporter of the High Court, proceeds to England in February next on twelve months' leave.

THE following passengers arrived per steamer *Behar*, Captain Perrins, from Hongkong, yesterday morning:—Mr. S. H. Howard, Mr. B. Amroolia and son, Mr. R. Munjee, Mr. Hewey, Mr. Adamson.

ON Tuesday morning at about one o'clock, a quantity of refuse on the side of the Cumballa Hill was set on fire by some persons whose names are not known. By the exertions of the police and some of the workmen in the employment of a Parsee named Muncherjee Eduljee the fire was immediately put out.

THE following passengers sailed per transport ship *Mabel*, Captain Wheeler, for Annesley Bay, yesterday:—Lieutenant McNeill, 3rd Cavalry, 1 native officer, 7 rank and file 3rd Light Cavalry, 97 followers, 97 horses, 12 tattoos, and Government stores.

WE hear that the British India Steam Navigation Company have lately purchased two steamers, one of 1,500 tons and 250 horse-power, named the *Oriental*; and the other of 1,200 tons and 200 horse-power named the *Scotia*. The above Company's fleet will, with these two new vessels, consist of 25 steamers.—*Straits' Times, January 8.*

YESTERDAY morning about four o'clock smoke was discovered issuing from the shop of a goldsmith in Bazgalcepoora Street. The shop was closed at the time, and the policeman who was on the spot knocked at the door, but receiving no reply, he suspected something wrong, and consequently he attempted to break open the door, when it was opened by the goldsmith, and on entering into the shop the police found that a bag containing old rags, which was kept on a loft over the shop, was on fire. By the exertions of the Police and some other people the fire was immediately extinguished.

ON Tuesday last a Coroner's jury was empannelled at the Mombadevi Chowkee, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo woman named Ischa. On Sunday morning last the deceased left her house on pretence of going to Surat. Her father-in-law went at the Tardeo station to meet her, but he could not find her there. On enquiry being made the body of the deceased was found on Tuesday not far from the Mombadevi tank. The Coroner recorded a verdict of found drowned.

A CORONER'S inquest was held on Tuesday last at Mirza Oil Maker's Street, concerning the death of a Parsee woman named Heerabaee. On the morning in question at about 5 o'clock, a Parsee heard a splash of water in a well opposite to his house. He came out to see what was the matter and looked into the well, when he saw the deceased struggling in the water. The body was taken out of the well quite dead. The unfortunate woman, it appeared, had been insane for the last three years. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

YESTERDAY an inquest was held at the Jamsetjee hospital, touching the death of a Mussulman named Syed Allee Syed Fackeer. From the evidence of one Ashabee woman it appeared that the deceased was a maker of fireworks. On the afternoon of Tuesday last he was drying some powder in the sun, when suddenly she heard an explosion and saw a blaze of light. The unfortunate man received extensive burns and his whole body was charred. He was immediately conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he expired on the following morning. The Jury found that the deceased met his death accidentally.

WE learn that on Wednesday the 16th instant, while some labourers were engaged on the line at the west end of the girder bridge, near 483 mileage, on the G. I. P. Railway, and as the train approached it, the whistle was sounded and they moved off on either side of the line to allow the train to pass. At the moment the train was leaving the bridge a woman suddenly emerged from behind the parapet, apparently for the purpose of crossing the line. She was immediately knocked down by the buffer beam of the engine and rolled down the embankment. The train was brought to a stand and the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent on going to the deceased found her quite dead and her head very much contused. The body was placed in the brake van and taken to Wurdah and there handed to the police.

ON Tuesday afternoon last, Mr. R. H. Showell, Second Magistrate of Police, went to the Jamsetjee Hospital to take the deposition of a Marwaree goldsmith, named Opa Crushnajee, who is in a precarious state. A man named Mana Kessajee, who is also a Marwaree, was placed before him as a prisoner, and he, the deponent, said that he had known him for one month. On Friday last the prisoner gave him "halva" sweetmeat to eat. He ate it and afterwards was seized with vomitting. A brother of the deponent, named Praga Crushnajee, who ate the "halva" with him, died on Saturday last in the hospital, and an adjourned inquest into the case will be held at the Coroner's office to-morrow. Mana Kessajee is suspected of having mixed poison with the "halva."

## FORT POLICE COURT.—21st JAN.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Dadabhoy Eduljee, a back shigram driver, was charged with having driven his shigram in a manner so negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. It appeared that some days ago, as Dr. Diver was driving along Parell Road, Dadabhoy drove his shigram into Dr. Diver's, to which some injury resulted. His Worship fined the Parsee driver Rs. 5.

Wednesday, 22nd January, 1868.

THEFTS.—Dhondoo Tannoo and two others, boatmen, were charged with stealing a quantity of dry cocoanut, worth four annas, belonging to Sheik Ally Sheik Inoos. The prisoners were convicted, and His Worship sentenced them to receive ten stripes each.

Danjee Lailer, a hamal, was convicted of stealing one ivory scarf ring, of the value of three rupees, the property of Treacher and Co., Limited, and was sentenced to receive twenty-five stripes.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Thomas Wright and James Perkins, seamen of the ship *Waterloo*, were charged with the wilful disobedience of lawful commands, in refusing to do duty on board the ship. The prisoners were sent to the House of Correction, with hard labour, for four weeks each.

ADULTERY.—Hormusjee Dosabhoy was charged with adultery and enticing, and taking away and detaining, with a criminal intent, a married woman named Dosebaee, the wife of a Parsee by name Dadabhoy Cowasjee, a carpenter in the Dockyard.

Mr. Thacker appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Branson on the defence.

It appeared that about two years ago the prosecutor was married to Dosebaee, who lived with him about a month and then went away and had been residing with her mother. At the time of the marriage, the man was not aware of her character and conduct, and being a carpenter, and having no time at his disposal, he did not for several months inquire into the reports that he had heard of her immorality. He had, however, found latterly that she had been living in adultery with the prisoner in a house situated in Coombarwadda Street.

After the cross-examination of the prosecutor at considerable length, His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Monday next.

## MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—21st JAN.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

CRIMINAL BREACH TRUST.—Hajee Meeya Lutib Koknee, a dealer in oil, was charged with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, the sum of Rs. 30, belonging to one Mahomed Kadar, a Mahomedan butcher.

It appears from the evidence of the prosecutor, that on the 23rd December last, he went with one Syed Kadar and the prisoner to the office of Mr. Judge, Solicitor, and requested the latter to appear in a case at the Mazagon Police Court, in which he was the complainant, and one Nowrojee Hormusjee was defendant. Complainant gave thirty rupees to Mr. Judge, on account of his fee, and promised to pay him a further sum of Rs. 60. In the course of the afternoon of the same day complainant requested the prisoner to go to one Ahmed Kamal and ask him to give him Rs. 60, on his, the prosecutor's account. Prisoner, it appeared, went to Ahmed and received from him the sixty rupees, but he never said any thing about it to the complainant, who subsequently came to learn that the prisoner absconded from Bombay with the said sum, and hence he preferred the present charge against him.

His Worship on the evidence before him adjudged the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months in the County Jail with hard labor.

Wednesday, 22nd January.

REFUSING MAINTENANCE.—Jeegur Cassum was charged with refusing to support Suckeena woman, who is his lawful wife.

The defendant admitted that the complainant was his lawful wife, but alleged that she was in the keeping of another man. A short time ago a similar complaint was made by the woman against her husband, before Mr Nana Morojee, who ordered the defendant to pay her six rupees per month for her maintenance, and as he failed to pay the amount, the present complaint was preferred against him.

His Worship ordered the defendant to pay the money in Court, or in default to undergo a month's imprisonment in the County Jail.

ROBBERY IN THE PARSEE FIRE TEMPLE.—Dorabjee Sorabjee and Jehanghier Rustomjee, two Parsee carpenters, were charged with stealing a "Poran" (a silver ornament for the door), of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to the Framjee Cowasjee's Fire temple. The "toran" it appeared, was hooked on to the door and was locked on with two locks at the ends. On the 18th instant, while a Priest was sleeping in the temple, he was awoke by a noise and saw the property in the hands of the prisoners. On an alarm being raised they threw down the "toran" and commenced to run. They were pursued by several persons and apprehended.

His Worship convicted the prisoners, and sentenced each of them to be imprisoned in the County Jail for six months with hard labour.

# LAW.

## HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WARDEN AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

A QUESTION OF HINDU LAW.

*Vallabhram Shivnarayen—Special Appellant,*
*Bai Hariyunga—Special Respondent.*

THIS was an appeal against a decision of the District Judge of Surat.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Shantaram Narayen for the respondent.

The facts of the case are sufficiently stated in the following written judgment of the High Court:—

In this case the guardian of a female child sued to recover from the defendant certain jewels and other property moveable and immoveable, which had come into his possession at the time the child's father, who was defendant's uncle, died in defendant's house. The defence was, that the guardian could not sue; that the jewels were not with defendant, and the property was not properly valued; and the defendant further set up a claim for Rs. 300, which he had expended for funeral ceremonies of the deceased. The Moonsiff awarded all the claim save 1½ bighas of land, and disallowed the set off for funeral expenses.

In appeal this judgment was confirmed.

In special appeal it has been urged that the daughter could not sue during the lifetime of her mother, and this has led to a very interesting and learned argument on a point of Hindu law, viz., whether the mother being dumb is not thereby prevented from inheriting! It is necessary here to observe that the claim includes the *Streedhun* of the widow as well as the family property, as it will affect our final order.

Mr. Shantaram has argued for the defendant that the Hindu law clearly lays down, that dumbness is a ground for disinheritance, and has quoted the following authorities:—

*Manu*: *Sir W. Jone's trans. ch. IXV.* 201—1 *Bor* 453, 2 *Bor* 713; *Strange vol.* 1.164; *Strange's Manual* p. 57 *rule* 225; *Stoke's Mitak p.* 457: he urges that although the adjectives in *Manu ch. IX. vol.* 201 are in the masculine, still they are not used so, restrictively as the commentator on the Mitak observes, and also Mr. Borradaile in his note on case quoted, 1 *Bor p.* 454. Hence the present suit is properly brought. Mr. Nanabhai on the other hand urges, that Sir T. Strange, and also Mr. Justice Strange in his Manual, both depend on the Mitak. annotator. In the original text of Yadnavalk the word "Dumb" is not included, and in the text in Manu all the adjectives used are masculine.

It is the Commentator on the Mitak, who says, Manu did not restrict it to males; and Sir W. Jones in his translation of Manu is incorrect, for he has put in the word "persons," the original running thus "those born blind," &c.; and the Commentator on Manu, Kalooka Bhut, does not say that v. 201 applies to females. Hence 1 Bor. *p.* 454 is founded solely on the Mitak. and not binding. Sir T. Strange (vol. I 152) says, the disqualification is owing to the blind, dumb, &c., not being able to perform the *shrads*, as all wealth is for enjoyment here and spiritual benefit hereafter, and sons who perform *shrads* for the benefit of their deceased parents inherit wealth. But there is no cause shown why a dumb woman should not inherit on account of her non performance of spiritual acts for the benefit of her deceased husband; for any male relative, however distant, performs the shrad in preference to the widow, although her sex is in itself no disqualification to her actually performing the ceremony. But there is another point, if dumbness disqualifies, it is in the same category as blindness, lameness, &c., and it must be from birth (*Strange vol.* 1 *p.* 153.) But in truth it is not the dumbness, or the blindness, &c., which prevents a person performing the *shrads*. According to the Hindoo Lawyers, such and other infirmities are the signs of original sin, and it is the sin which is the cause of disinheritance, and this is used as a ground for bringing men to repentance. The *Streedhun*, however, would not be affected by this, and the widow though dumb, may recover this portion of the property, the daughter cannot. The District Judge must try whether the dumbness is from birth and the amount of the *Streedhun*. Mr. Shantaram, in reply, admits that original sin is the cause—i. e. sin committed in a former state. But this case must be settled according to the Mitak which is the authority on this side of India, and not the Yadnavalk, and if there is a rule in the former which makes dumbness a ground for disinheritance, nothing but a Legislative enactment can remove it. It is true that different lawyers differ in the reasons they give for disinheritance, and we can only arrive at a satisfactory conclusion by collecting them. (*see Colebrooke's Digest Chap. v. ch.* 5 S. 1 *title Inheritance.*) As therefore from this we find original sin is the cause it equally affects females as well as males. The arguments regarding the use of the masculine gender are not of moment, having been disposed of Vijnanecvara, as explained by Borradaile and others. There is no law, however, which prevents a dumb widow having her own *streedhun*.

This case has been most carefully argued, and the court is much indebted to the pleaders for having brought before it the array of authorities quoted by both sides. In the words of Sir T. Strange it did appear to us harsh to divest of their heritable rights not only idiots and mad men, but the deaf, the dumb, and the blind, and finding that the latest authority for a decision, in a similar case where blindness was the objection raised, dated as far back as 1817, and was passed in the provincial Court of Appeal in Goozrat, we considered that the matter should not be decided until it had been argued afresh and had received the fullest consideration; but after carefully weighing the arguments on both sides and examining the authorities quoted, we reluctantly come to the conclusion that dumbness is under law a bar to inheritance. The Mitak is the book of greatest authority on this side of India, and although it is true that the original text of Yadnavalk does not contain the word "dumb," while it does "blind," yet it also adds "as well as others similarly disqualified," and the commentator Vijnanecvara explains this as including "a person deaf, dumb, or wanting any organ," and backs up his comment by quoting Manu,—who clearly includes the dumb. We have been also led to consider the causes for a what to European minds appears a harsh law, and undoubtedly the principle on which it is based is that such infirmities as dumbness or the like are considered by the Hindu persuasion as signs of sin committed in a former state of existence, and hence proving a state of impurity in the unhappy victim which would, if a man, render him incompetent to perform those religious ceremonies for the dead on which their future happiness is considered to depend. Now were the dumb person in this case a male, we should have no doubt, the Hindu law authorities being we think clear on the point, but a doubt has arisen from the fact of the party being a female and the question arises, are females likewise debarred from inheriting? The argument that all adjectives iin the passage in Manu are in the masculine gender would at first sight raise a doubt as to whether they could be applied to females, but we find that Vijnanecwara in his day, laid down that Manu did not use the masculine gender restrictively in speaking of the persons so afflicted, and that wives, daughters, mothers, or other female relatives were equally affected as males, and there is no doubt that although any male relative is preferable still a woman is not by her sex prevented from performing the ceremonies for her dead, and should in consequence be in a position to be able to do so. We must therefore decide that if this widow has been dumb from her birth she is debarred from inheriting, and that under such circumstances the daughter is by her guardian the proper person to sue. But there is no finding on the point when dumbness commenced, and there are other matters which arise, and on which this court cannot decide. It is admitted by plaintiff that a portion of the jewels claimed is the widow's *streedhun*, and as she was not prohibited from marriage, we must hold that neither, though she should be proved to have been dumb from birth, is she incapable of possessing the marriage gifts. What, therefore, the amount of the *streedhun* is, must be determined. Again the entire property of the deceased is involved in this suit, and the Hindu law, while it clearly bars the dumb widow from inheriting, also as clearly lays down that she should be entitled to maintenance; and in the event of dumbness from birth being established, and in consequence her inability to inherit, we think this should be settled. We, therefore, must return the suit for retrial, and we are of opinion that justice requires that the whole matter should be determined at once; we therefore reverse the decrees of the District Judge and Moonsiff, and remand the case to the Court of first instance in order that the widow may be made a party (for she is not like an idiot or lunatic incapable of asserting her rights) and the following issues be determined. (1) Has the widow been dumb from birth? If this is found in the negative she would be capable of inheritance and must recover before her daughter; but if it be found in the affirmative, then. (2) What portion of the property in dispute should be awarded the widow as being her *streedhun* (3) What amount of maintenance should be awarded to the widow, and on what property should it be secured? And let the Court raise any other issues which it may deem necessary for the proper disposal of the suit, and let fresh evidence, if needed, be received on the new issues.

Costs hitherto to be borne by special appellant who has failed entirely in his defence. Further costs to be determined in the new decree.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE POLICE OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—I beg that you, or some one of your numerous readers, will do me the favor of informing me, on what authority a District Superintendent of Police frames different rules and regulations for his subordinates, contrary to the rules laid down by the Inspector General of Police? If he has any authority, can you kindly tell me then what are the duties of the Inspector General? Is it not the duty of that officer to enquire into such irregularities?

The authority of the Inspector General for making rules &c., is laid down in Sec. XII. of Act V. of 1861; but I do not see in any other part of the Police Act, a similar or higher power granted to a District Superintendent of Police; and a certain District Superintendent of Police has arrogated to himself the powers of the Inspector General in making rules, to serve his own ends, such as directing the Head Quarters Inspector, and others, to go and visit the railway guards at night twice a week, for which work he receives an additional allowance, and ordering the Inspector to go out and visit the Station house and Police outposts, in addition to the duties prescribed for him at the Sudder Station, by the Inspector General. The duties laid down by the Inspector General of Police, Central Provinces, are as follws:—

1st. "The Inspector at the Sudder Station should on each day of business attend the Magistrate's Court with a sufficient party of police and officers for the business of the day."

"They will receive the orders, and warrants, or summonses from the Magistrates, and these will be collected by the Inspector at the close of the day, and delivered by him into the District Superintendent's office for registry."

(Vide Inspector General's Instructions to District Superintendents, Rule XI, Para 5.)

2nd. "The Head Quarters Inspector, in addition to his duties in the Courts, is required to exercise a general superintendence over the internal economy and drill of the Police at Head Quarters," &c.

(Vide I. G. Cir: No. 135, Para. 12 of 1862.)

3rd. "The duties of Police, in the Magistrate's Court, prescribed with the approval of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces."

II. "For these duties an Inspector, acquainted with the English language, and able to read and write it, has been nominated at each Sudder station, who will on each day of business attend the Magistrate's kutchery."

In para III. "It will be the duty of the Inspector in cases sent up for trial, to see that prisoners and witnesses are in attendance." Vide I. G. Cir. 147 of 1862.

In Circular No. 30 of 1865, it is prescribed that "The Head Quarters Inspector should visit every sentry on the jail guard once every week." Besides these there are several other orders and rules laid down for the performance of this officer. Now, taking all in all, do you not think that a Head Quarters Inspector has got enough of work to keep him at the Sudder Station during the whole month, without going out to visit *his* Police Station houses, and outposts, as *this District Superintendent* of Police insists upon? I am at a loss to find out what time this officer has during the month, to go out and visit station houses, and outposts, besides his other work at Head Quarters, which latter order was issued by a certain District Superintendent to his Head Quarters Inspector on his own authority, to be carried out monthly. This is, I believe, what is called the bullying system. I trust that this piece of injustice will be brought to the notice of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, through the columns of your valuable journal, and I hope that the Inspector General of Police Central Provinces will also see to this, especially when a District Superintendent disregards his orders and issues contrary ones, which he is not supposed to do.—I remain, Sir, yours truly,

VERITAS.

Central Provinces, 20th Jan. 1868.

# INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

*(From our own Correspondent.)*

NAGPORE, 18TH JANUARY.

MESSRS. HARVEY AND NISH'S Christy's Minstrels came off with moderate success both at Nagpore and Kamptee. They gave two performances at each station. The performances on the violin were greatly applauded and admired.

The officials in the Nagpore Post-office are in the habit of delivering letters at the office window to any servant who may enquire for a certain person's letters, without requiring that servant to show satisfactory authority or proof for asking for such delivery. When this was casually mentioned to a gentleman the other day, he would not credit such laxity in the postal department, and to convince himself sent the servant of his friend to the Post-office window to ask for letters in his name. The servant came back with letters and papers belonging to the said gentleman. No one in the Post-office asked the servant to produce the gentleman's authority, or even enquired whether he was in the service of the gentleman whose letters he wanted. At this rate any one could possess himself of letters not belonging to him by just simply mentioning the name of the party at the Post-office window whose letters he may have a design to purloin. This practice, therefore, should at once be put a stop to. The inhabitants of the city of Nagpoor have taken alarm at some new tax being shortly imposed upon them for their cattle. This apprehension is attributable to certain policemen within the last couple of days going the rounds and ascertaining from every houseowner the number of horses, ponies, bulls, cows, fowls, &c., in his possession. Very properly every one enquires the signification of this.

The salary of the Hydrabad Residentship has been reduced to Rs. 3,000 per mensem, and the names of Colonels Spence, Meade, and Keatinge are quoted as the candidates eligible to succeed to the vacancy.

## CHINA.

*(The Overland China Mail, Jan. 1.)*

THE Hon. Anson Burlingame, Chinese Plenipotentiary to foreign powers, arrived at Shanghai on 10th December: he left Peking on Nov. 25th, but was detained some days between Tientsin and the capital, owing to rumours of the presence of mounted robbers. Assistance was obtained from both places, and the party arrived safely at Tientsin on Nov. 29th; from thence they were taken to Taku in H. M.'s gunboat *Dove*, and from Taku in the U. S. gunboat *Ashuelot* to Shanghai.

—The Governor General of the province (Lewchang-yen) has been degraded from his post in consequence of depredations of mounted robbers between Tientsin and Peking, and the military are encamped around Tientsin to prevent raids. A French priest was lately robbed of everything and then sent adrift in a state of nudity, somewhere between Peking and Tientsin.

Reports concerning the Nienfei are more encouraging for the Imperialists, a series of victories being said to have crowned Li Hung chang's efforts towards their subjugation somewhere in Shangtung. Two of the Nienfei leaders are said to have fallen, and many lesser chiefs were taken prisoners. The movement would appear to have received a considerable check.

A sharp shock of an earthquake was felt at Ningpo on the morning of 17th Dec., which stopped clocks and set bells aringing. A similar shock, but not so violent, was felt on both siddes of the river at Shanghai on the morning of the 13th December.

Another gunpowder accident has taken place at Hankow. On 30th November, some gingalls were being tested in presence of an officer, and while being fired from the shoulders of the men the buckets containing the powder were ignited and blown up. About a dozen men were injured by this foolish freak. Some connect the recent gunpowder accidents with the rebellious spirit so prevalent in the Empire.

Mr Treasure Jones, who was accused of embezzling Government funds while in the Consular service at Shanghai, has been tried but not convicted. The jury could not agree on a verdict as to "intent" to defraud, so they were discharged. The prisioner was kept in custody, but was liberated on bail. Parties have agreed to submit the matter to H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking, and to abide by his decision.

The Shanghai Wharf Company's premises have been sold privately to the British Naval authorities for Tls. 25,000. They will, it is said, be convertible into one of the finest naval yards in the East.

Latest advices to Dec. 27th from Saanghai mention an attack made upon Mr. Hughes (H.B.M.'s Consul at Kiukiang) and his wife, by a Chinese mob, in which our representative is reported to have been hustled, collared, and shaken by a "brave," while Mrs. Hughes was pelted with brickbats. The reliability of the story is weakened by the addition of a statement that Mr. H. had not taken the trouble to demand redress for the insult.

A very pleasant fresh ale has been brewed in Shanghai.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Association, held on 22nd Dec. (Hon. Mr. Parry presiding), the Memorial to be presented to Parliament praying for "relief from the burden of paying a Mititary Contribution to the Imperial Government" was read, and a resulution passed empowering the Committee to forward it to its destination. It was also agreed to print extracts to the petition in pamphlet form for the information of members of Parliament. Mr Sinnett (secretary) urged the members present to influence members of Parliament in the matter.

Mr. James Russell, student interpreter, is provisionally appointed private Secretary to the Governor; Mr. C. L. Davies, late of the Mint, has resigned; and Mr. W. H. Alexander is acting Colonial Treasurer. We are officially informed that the East India Telegraph Company had shipped "two-thirds of the cable requisite for connecting Hongkong and Shanghai in September last, and that for the speedy completion of the work there is no occasion for doubt."

We have good reason to believe that a large reduction in the fee for the licensed gambling houses is in contemplation by H. E. the Governor.

An interesting four-oared Canton cutter race was rowed for on 19th December between a picked Scotch crew and a similar crew of picked Englishmen, when the Scotchmen brought their boat to the winning post a length and a-half before their rivals; one of the English crew caught a "crab."

A rifle match between eight Hongkong and eight Shanghai men has been shot for during the last fortnight, in which Hongkong carried the palm by 59 points.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

*(The Overland China Mail, Jan. 1.)*

PREPARATIONS for the opening of Osaca and Hiogo are being rapidly advanced; and the formidable fleet of some fifteen or sixteen men-of-war, now assembled in Osaca Bay, will be a safe guarantee that the opening of the ports three months hence will be peaceably effected.

H. B. M.'s Minister has replied to the Report of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce on the doings of the Ministry relative the opening of the ports; in which, after twitting them by the fact that the seven merchants who approved of the said report (out of the sixty British firms in Yokohama) could not be looked upon as a fair representation of the British community, he assures them that more ground will be granted at Osaca so soon as their wants are ascertained; tells them that they had been misled by "the unauthorized statements of a foreign employe in the service of the Japanese Government" as to the size of the lots; and further says that no undue advantage will be obtained by individuals in the selection of the lots. As to the want of information complained of by the Chamber, he says it was ample, and further that they could have obtained more by asking for it. The Minister's reply goes home officially by this mail.

H. M. S. *Basilisk* caught fire on the 11th, while en route for Hiogo, about 120 miles from Yokohama. The fire was occasioned by the upsetting of a can of turpentine by one of the crew. The flames at one time were within six inches of the magazine, and had it not been for the good and disciplined state of the crew, their prompt attention to orders and the cool manner in which all hands went to work, we should have had to record a more terrible and serious disaster.

## MR. RIGBY WASON'S ACTION AGAINST THE "TIMES" FOR LIBEL.

*(The Times, Dec. 21.)*

A FOOLISH adversary is often a man's best friend. His attack produces an affect directly opposed to his wish and intention. For the last three days we have been subjected to a procedure of a kind we have happily, to encounter very rarely. Mr. Rigby Wason, whose name may linger in the memory of some of our readers, and whose character may be best appreciated from his conduct in this very trial, had thought proper to bring an action against this journal, in the person of one of its proprietors, for reporting and commenting on certain speeches delivered in Parliament; and conducting his case in person, he used the liberty commonly accorded to those who are their own advocates to scatter in the lavish manner charges of falsehood and corruption against us. We many frankly confess a certain annoyance from such an attack. It is at no time pleasant to be pelted with offensive missiles. But the attack upon us has proved to be one of those in which the assailant is the only real sufferer. After a patient and exhaustive audience of everything Mr. Wason had to say, the jury came summarily to the conclusion that he had failed to establish any one of the causes of complaint he preferred, and a verdict was given against him on all the counts of his action. But beyond and above this Mr. Wason has been the unintentional instrument of vindicating the liberty of the Press in one of its most important aspects.

Mr. Wason's case was very simple, and the prominence which has been allowed to it in our columns is due partly to a desire that his accusations might be in no way misrepresented, and partly to a consideration of the great public interest the point really involved in it possessed. That point was whether the conductors of newspapers are liable in damages for a full and perfect report of the debates in the Houses of Parliament. We must remind those who may have forgotten it that on the 12th of February last Lord Russell, in the discharge of what he conceived to be his public duty, presented a petition from Mr. Wason at the House of Lords. A debate ensued, and at the close Lord Russell begged to withdraw the petition, but the House declined to permit this, and by a unanimous vote refused to allow the petition to lie on the table. A report of the debate was published by us in ordinary course next day, and the first count of Mr. Wason's declaration was "for having falsely and maliciously printed and published" the debate. It was not pretended that we had in any way misrepresented what had been said. Mr. Wason, in pamphlets which he has since published and by his speeches in court, stigmatized in very strong language the statements made by the Peers who took part in the debate, but he never ventured to charge us with having omitted anything or added anything in our report. Evidence was given to show, what might, perhaps, have been assumed without evidence, that our report was perfectly accurate and, as the Lord Chief Justice of England told the jury, it must be taken as an undisputed fact that the report was faithful and fair. The single point to be determined on the first count was, therefore, as we have said, whether we are liable for the publication of a full and perfect report of a Parliamentary debate, and the Lord Chief Justice ruled, as a matter of law, that such a publication by a newspaper is privileged. A similar rule has long been acknowledged as to the publication of the proceedings in the Courts of Law, and the reasoning which supports the privilege in the one case applies to the other. Two learned Judges—Sir Soulden Lawrence in the last century, and Sir William Wightman more recently—recognized the necessity of admitting both classes to the same category. That the point has not been expressly decided before this must be owing to the fact that no one before Mr. Wason thought it possible to recover damages for a faithful report of Parliamentary proceedings. Mr. Wason leaves us no doubt as to his view. The ruling of the Lord Chief Justice compelled a verdict against him on the first count, and he straightway excepted to the declaration of the law that "Parliamentary reports, if true and faithful are privileged" as an unexpected exposition of legal principles fatal to his case. He thus confesses that he would have made us responsible for publishing a perfect transcript of the debate in the Lords. The second count charged us with having falsely and maliciously published an article on the same occasion. We must once more briefly refer, however reluctantly, to the origin of Mr. Wason's griefs. Mr. Wason was more than thirty years ago a rival candidate with the present Lord Chief Baron for the representation of Ipswich, and Sir Fitzroy Kelly defeated him. Mr. Wason's petition to the House of Lords charged the Chief Baron (then Mr. Kelly) with having in 1835 deceived an Election Committee sitting to inquire into his return, by pledging his honour to a false statement; it alleged that the reluctance of Sir Robert Peel to appoint Mr. Kelly Solicitor-General in 1845 was overcome by fraud; and it thereupon prayed for a Committee to inquire into the distinct charge which had been made, with a view to removing Sir Fitzroy Kelly from his present judicial position. The importance of the charge is evident, and if it were true, Mr. Wason would have performed a public service in bringing it forward. Mr. Wason's petition did not it will be seen, specify the untruth imputed to Sir Fitzroy Kelly, but in a letter previously addressed by him to Lord Derby he distinctly pointed out the false statement of which he complained. Unfortunately for Mr. Wason, it was conclusively proved in the House of Lords that Sir Fitzroy Kelly never made the statement charged against him, and Mr. Wason, in cross-examination, in the course of the trial which terminated yesterday, acknowledged that he was mistaken in his charge. It was conclusively proved, again, that Sir Robert Peel did not hesitate to appoint Sir Fitzroy Kelly Solicitor-General, and Mr. Wason once more confesses his error, and acknowledges that he relied upon a vague rumour in declaring that Sir Robert Peel's reluctance had been overcome by fraud. It is not surprising that the Lords manifested a very decided opinion upon the allegations of the petition, and that Lord Russel, in asking leave to withdraw it declared every charge to have been completely answered. In commenting upon the debate the next morning we arrived at the same conclusion, and treated the subject with, as we conceived, the just and honest freedom its public interest warranted. The Jury took the same view. The Lord Chief Justice told them that if they were satisfied the article was written honestly and with a desire to vindicate truth and justice they must find for us, and they found for us. It is true we had declared that the Lord Chancellor had exposed the futility and malignity of the plaintiff's charges. It is true we had stigmatized them as calumnious. But we hold, and the Jury has held, that in doing so we spoke with an allowable freedom. The same point arose, and was decided in the same way, on the third count. Before Mr. Wason attempted to recover damges by a civil action he tried to institute criminal proceedings against us for reporting the Lords' debate. He made an application at the Guildhall for a summons, which was refused, not the less peremptorily because he informed the sitting Alderman that our crime was not that of publishing a false report, but of having reported speeches containing false statements. Upon this futile application we naturally commented at the time, and Mr. Wason made our comments his third ground of action. The verdict of the Jury again vindicated the honesty of our motives and the propriety of our comments, and Mr. Wason thus failed on all the issues.

We shall not do ourselves or our readers the wrong of wading through the mass of irrelevant and scandalous allegations against our integrity with which Mr. Wason in his speeches overlaid his grounds of complaint. Mr. Wason has the gift of pertinacity, but otherwise he appears to be a very simple person. He can discover nothing but corruption in the circumstance that we stigmatized his charges as calumnious and agreed with the judgment of the House of Lords in rejecting his petition. Mr. Wason himself might, however, on reflection, conclude that even if we were base enough to sell our opinions, and the members of the House of Lords base enough to buy them, our support would be worth little when every one was already agreed. Lord Russell was of the same opinion as Lord Derby, Lord Chelmsford, and Lord St. Leonards, and the House of Lords unanimously refused to receive the petition. Mr. Wason would have us to be fools as well as knaves, and we may be pardoned for thinking that we can pass by charges brought forward by such a person in such a manner. The truth appears to be that Mr. Wason has nursed his vindictiveness against the Lord Chief Baron for the lifetime of a generation, and is now incapable of believing that any one can honestly differ from him. A fixed and de

## LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, M.P.*

(*The Saturday Review, Dec. 21.*)

This work is valuable as illustrating the resources of the modern bookmaker. Henceforth the composition of a biography will be like the composition of stone soup. In the one case, when the leeks and the carrots and stock-meat have been boiled together, the stone may be dispensed with. So, in the other, when a compilation has been made from all kinds of contemporaneous documents, the hero may be dismissed with scant and occasional notice. The author of this book seems to have thought that if he selected as the central figure of his narrative one who had taken a prominent part in public affairs during an interesting period of our national history, and grouped round him a mass of unconnected incidents taken from every possible source of information, accurate, or inaccurate, he must needs succeed in compiling a valuable work. Accordingly, having got his hero, he takes the Annual Register, Hansard, old volumes of journals, current books of gossip about theatres and the Opera, Gronow's and Raikes's Memoirs, and by dint of cutting out a piece here and a piece there he produces a biography in which there is, after all quite as much about every other person as about the ostensible hero of the piece. And yet there was very much to interest us in him. He was a compound of characters which are rarely found to co-exist in one man, and will still more rarely co-exist hereafter. Well-born, a man of fashion, a dandy, the friend of Lady Blessington, Count D'Orsay, and Prince Louis Napoleon, an *habitue* of the stalls and the *coulisses* the victim of actresses, blacklegs, and bill-discounters, and at the same time an out-and-out Radical, the tried supporter of Chartist delegates, and—more wonderful than all besides—the representative of a metropolitan constituency with which he was permanently popular, such an unusual compound of characteristics would supply materials enough for description and analysis in the hands of a qualified biographer. But this writer gives us neither. At the end of the work we remain as ignorant as we were at the beginning what was Duncombe's real life, why he was a Radical, and how he reconciled his political functions with his social principle and aristocratic tastes.

Thomas Slingsby Duncombe belonged to one of those families which, having been founded on the proceeds of trade, buy land, and in the course of one or two generations have become "territorial" enough to edge their way into the peerage. A Charles Duncombe was Lord Mayor of London in Queen Anne's reign, and was knighted. His nephew became Earl of Feversham, which little expired with him. The barony of Feversham was afterwards revived in the person of a collateral descendant, whose brother, Duncombe of Copgrove, married a daughter of Bishop Hinchcliffe, and became the father of the subject of these Memoirs. Young Thomas, heir to an estate in Yorkshire, and connected by marriage with many families of the peerage, was born in 1796, went first to Harrow, and then into the Coldstream Guards. After a campaign in Stoll and he returned home, and did not accompany that battalion of his regiment which took a memorable part in the Waterloo campaign. In 1819 he left the army, and gave himself up to fashionable life in London. Well-born, heir to a good fortune, endowed with a distinguished air and prepossessing appearance, he was welcomed by the ladies who in those days governed society. A history of his life in London would not be uninteresting. But anything like a connected history it would be impossible to gather from these volumes. Dates and epochs the most distant are mingled in the most higgledy-piggledy fashion. After recounting the incidents of 1818 or 1819, the biographer, fascinated by some name which he had to mention, starts off to 1835 or 1842, to the utter discomfiture of the reader's ideas and the consecutiveness of his own history. For instance, Duncombe's initiation at Brookes's brings us at once to the times of Burdett and O'Connell. The mention of D'Orsay in 1820 immediately launches us into memoranda of Gore House in 1842. It is therefore easier to compile a summary of Tom Duncombe's life from the Annual Reviews and the daily journals than from his professed Memoirs. He was admitted into Almack's at a time when even Guardsmen found it hard to escape being blackballed. He was a member of Brookes's, the Beef Steak, and every other Club in vogue. He was a favourite with great ladies and distinguished actresses. He played and lost heavily. In 1821 he varied his amusements by taking up politics, and unsuccessfully contested Pontefract. He contested Hertford in 1823, with no better success. In 1820 he was successful. These three facts are with difficulty disengaged from a mass of rubbish about Hunt, Cobbett, Radicalism, and extracts from Rush's and Fowell Buxton's Memoirs. And the thread of the narrative is again broken by incongruous episodes about Alvanley, Brummell, and Lord Petersham. Duncombe's return for the same borough in 1830 produces this profound comment:—

> In the general election of 1830, Mr. Duncombe again contested Hertford in the Liberal interest, and made a good fight. With revolutions following each other in rapid succession on the Continent, the exciting nature of the daily intelligence was sure to produce an effect on the public mind at such a period. Speakers on the hustings could not always restrain themselves from making suggestive allusions; and some politicians, in their correspondence, did not attempt to disguise their admiration. The political atmosphere, therefore, was unusually democratic, and candidates found no surer road to popularity than the expression of ultra-Liberal opinions.

In 1832 he first gave vent to his Radical sentiments, and spoke what his supporters would call "spicy speeches" against Lord Lyndhurst and the Bench of Bishops. On the dissolution in that year he failed to be re-elected for Hertford, and did not re-enter Parliament till he was elected for Finsbury in 1834. Here he played a role which was remarkable, and certainly not useless. His social and personal advantages secured him the ear of the House. His popularity with metropolitan Radicals made him a power in and out of the House. He became the *patronus* of every man of every nation who had, or thought he had, a grievance. The Duke of Brunswick, Louis Napoleon, Kossuth, Mazzini, Colonel Dickson, Therogood, Frost, and the other condemned Chartists, each in turn found an exponent of his cause in the good-looking and good-natured member for Finsbury.

When we remember where the Whigs, in their sedulous hunt after popularity, looked for the subordinate officers of their Government, it seems somewhat strange that they did not find a place for Tom Duncombe. He had a far better address than many of their functionaries. He was much more popular. He was not a greater rake than many leading politicians on both sides either were or had been. He was as honest as any of them. Probably his connexion with Lord Durham, to whom he was attached by personal and political ties, whom he followed to Canada, and whom the grand old Whigs must have regarded as the very impersonation of discord, kept him out of office. As it was, his disconnexion from all official ties left him free to take his own course; and he went on, accordingly identifying himself more and more every year with the extreme views of his constituents, but never compromising himself by his advocacy in the eyes of Parliament or society. His associations with Feargus O'Connor, with Mazzini, and others of the ultra-Liberal school, are well known. But it is not equally well known that he was one of the confidential friends of Charles Duke of Brunswick, and of Louis Napoleon, and that he was instrumental in devising the release of the future Emperor from Ham. As far as we can gather from this very confused narrative, Duncombe's friendship with the Emperor continued up to within a year or two of his death. A still less clear statement leaves on our mind the impression that Duncombe, and a mysterious secretary of his, a Mr. Smith, had a large contingent interest in the property of the Duke of Brunswick. It would seem that the Duke made a will in 1846, in which he left to the mysterious Smith 30,000*l.*, and to Tom Duncombe with the whole residue of his real and personal estate, inclusive of his diamonds, which were valued at some hundreds of thousands of pounds. To the will, as given in this work, no condition is attached. But we gather from a later passage that there was a condition attached to, or in some way connected with, the will; and a very important condition too. This was neither more nor less than an undertaking on the part of the two legatees, who were also executors, to surrender the will on demand. This demand, it further appears, was eventually made, and the incomprehensible secretary, who seems to have been always flitting between Paris and London, was the agent of its transmission from Duncombe to the Duke. Whether he himself entirely waived his own claims, or took some equivalent for them, is not recorded here. Indeed, among the many queer jumbles in this book, none is more puzzling than the fragmentary chatter about the Duke of Brunswick. After Duncombe gave back the will, his relations with His Serene Highness ceased. His relations, too, with a very different sort of person, Mazzini, ceased after Orsini's attempt to assassinate the Emperor. In the excitement caused by the debate on the "Conspiracy to Murder" Bill, Duncombe's chivalrous friendship led him to defy unpopularity by speaking on behalf of his old friend Louis Napoleon, although he did not vote for the Bill itself. His pluck did him no harm with his constituents, who admired his courage. During many years of his life he was tormented with a bronchial affection; and, after trying several places on the Southern coast, he eventually went to Lancing. For a short time the disease abated, but afterwards returned with greater violence than ever, and carried him off on the 13th of November, 1861, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

The life of T. Duncombe is one that was worth studying. But, to be studied, we should have the many incidents which marked his career clearly portrayed. Not only is this not done, but no approach to a clear and continuous history is made in this book. We have letters from and to various persons, scraps of diaries, extracts from contemporary works, without regard to date, order, or authority. But we have not got—what the writer, from his relationship to the hero, might have given us—the inner life of one who managed to combine the incongruous character of a Tribune of the people with those of a gentleman, a man of fashion, and "a safe man" in Parliament. Enough, however, is told to temper an almost involuntary suspicion of "humbug" in his assumption of democratic sympathies with a just admiration for the courage, zeal, and heartiness with which Duncombe invariably took up the cause of those whom he supposed to have been treated cruelly or unjustly. Many people will laugh at his pretensions to statesmanship; but none will fail to respect the memory of the man who did battle for the victims of wrong and oppression, whether they were princes, dukes, dissenting ministers, half-pay officers, letter carriers, condemned Chartists, or foreign exiles. And it will be an evil day when the House of Commons is without a member who can bring before the grand appeal of Parliament individual grievances with the generous warmth and defiant unselfishness of Tom Duncombe. If our readers are curious to see how a foolish writer may make a good subject, we quote the following description of Hunt and Cobbett:—

> Hunt and Cobbett were stalwart fellows, each standing more than six feet high, and in general appearance affected the jolly farmer. Both had fine voices, and were fluent speakers, without any pretensions to eloquence. Cobbett was infinitely the superior in intelligence. Hunt was recognised by his white hat, blue coat, light waistcoat, kersey smalls, and top-boots; he possessed a fair complexion, rather prepossessing features, light grey eyes, thin lips, and wore his own hair. He was portly in person, with a jovial expression of countenance, and dressed in the style of his colleague, except that his linen seemed to have been got up with more care. The editor of the well-known *Register*, then much patronized by the leading Whigs, and by all the Radicals, might have passed for a yeoman in comfortable circumstances. Both were in high repute as mob-orators, and were ardent and uncompromising patriots. They were, however, anything but disinterested, seeking to turn their popularity to the most profitable account.

It would be perhaps impossible to write anything more flat or jejune than the following sentences, in which Hume, Mackintosh, and Brougham are all grouped together as birds of the same feather:—

> Sir James Mackintosh, Henry Brougham, and Joseph Hume were practical legislators, who have left the impress of their genius upon the statutes of the country. Wilberforce and his supporters devoted themselves with the same earnestness of purpose to the suppression of the slave trade and the extinction of colonial slavery. Burdett, Byng, Whitbread, and their associates, did good service in keeping popular subjects before the public eye, and by endeavouring to restrain the disposition of the executive for arbitrary and irresponsible government.

The following is as good a specimen as could be wished of the style which, for want of a better term, may best be described as "gabble":—

> "Monk Lewis" was popular as a member of Parliament, as the author of *Tales of Wonder*, and the great sensational play of that day, *The Castle Spectre*. His acquired his *sobriquet* from having written a romance of doubtful morality called *The Monk*. He was a favourite of the Princess of Wales and the ladies of her equivocal court. He was a good deal quizzed, and very sharply handled in *The Pursuits of Literature*.
>
> "Old Sarum" was an appellation conferred on the late dowager Marchioness of Salisbury, from her having the proprietorship of the rotten borough of that name. This lady had been a distinguished horsewoman, constantly going across country with the Quorn Hunt. Her sky-blue habit and jockey-cap were equally familiar to the field that attended the meet when the Hatfield hounds threw off her ladyship. She also drove four-in-hand with the same fearlessness she displayed in going over her fences. When at an advanced age on the 2nd or December, 1835, she called for an additional light—two wax candles not affording her sufficient to write by. A short time afterwards a conflagration broke out in the old mansion (Hatfield) and consumed the wing in which her apartment was situated. The flames left scarcely a trace of her. Lady Salisbury was completely one of the old school, and kept up the stately customs in fashion in her younger days to the end of her long career.
>
> "The Sultana" was the title conferred by the court upon the Marchioness of Hertford, Lord Yarmouth's mother, as suggestive of her alleged position in the affections of that grand Turk, George Prince of Wales.
>
> "The Lady" was the name by which the Marchioness of Conyngham was mentioned by the officers of the royal household, when she was living with the King (George IV.) at the Cottage, near Windsor. The happy pair amused themselves with fishing in Virginia Water, and driving in a ponycarriage about the ornamental grounds.
>
> Political nicknames were as common as fashionable ones. A popular economical Reformer and a Chancellor of Exchequer somewhat notorious for profuse expenditure were coupled together as Penny Wise and Pound Foolish. Joseph Hume was a fellow labourer of Mr. Duncombe in the vineyard of Reform, and the thorns he pulled up there he seemed always throwing in the way of the Treasury. Vansittart (Lord Bexley) suffered from them most. Sir Isaac Coffin, "the Doctor," son of Dr. Addington, contrived sometimes to have his lines fall in pleasant places; for sinistance, he secured the White Lodge in Richmond Park as a gratuitous residence; but especially came in for favours he did not expect, for on one occasion paying a visit to a prison during meal-time, and accepting the place of honour, he was unpleasantly made aware of the unpopularity of the governor by a shower of penny-loaves at his head. The prisoners were dissatisfied with this portion of their diet, and careless of the distinguished visitor, made a simultaneous demonstration of their displeasure.
>
> "Handsome Jeck" (Mr. Spalding) was long a fashionable celebrity.

Elsewhere the author makes a peer of Baron Rothschild, and talks of him as "his lordship."

The following is, if true, a curious anecdote of Wakley, after his first entrance into Parliament:—

> After the first social appearance of Mr. Wakley in the House of Commons, some of the members appeared inclined to be social with him, but he repelled their good-natured advances. "In a little time," he said to them, "you aristocrats will be swept out of this, like chaff before a whirlwind." Mr. Wakley's whirlwind never came—his chaff did.

The difficulties which a Liberal M.P. has to encounter in preserving his independence against the pressure of his constituents are illustrated by a scene which may be profitably studied by all candidates for large and populous boroughs under the new Reform Act. A member of a deputation is the narrator:—

> "On presenting our card to Mr. Duncombe in the lobby he exclaimed, 'I am busy now,' and entered the House. Five minutes after he came out, and called upon us to follow him into the vote-room. We commenced by stating that 'the question we have to call your attention to——'
>
> "'Mr. Duncombe interrupted and said—'Well, but stop! Where do you come from—who sends you?'
>
> "We answered that we were sent by committees established in various towns, whose objects are strictly the investigation of home and foreign affairs!
>
> "'Mr. Johnson, of Stafford—' I act for a committee of working-men in Stafford.'
>
> "'Mr. Duncombe—' Do you mean to tell me that the working-men pay you for coming here? I say they are great fools if they do.'
>
> "Duncombe abruptly broke off here, and left us, and then returned in company with, we are informed, his secretary. He began not where he left off on leaving us, but by saying, 'I will say nothing but what I say before another person.' He then said that 'the working-men had better keep their money.'
>
> "'Mr. Johnson, of Newcastle, interrupted and attempted to open the case.
>
> "'Mr. Duncombe, vehemently—' Will you hold your tongue? I am not going to enter into the case with you. You came here to instruct me on Maritime Law!'
>
> "We said that we did not come to instruct him or any other gentleman, but to appeal to him as an Englishman, having some interest in common with ourselves.
>
> "He again interrupted, exclaiming with great vehemence, 'Will you hold your tongue? You instruct me! I am the independent representative of an independent constituency. I know far more about it than you can tell me. You will have my opinion when the subject comes before Parliament.' He here suddenly relaxed (?) into his former menacing and insulting tone of speech, saying, 'In fact, I will not hear you.'
>
> "On our asking if he did not represent England, he said 'No, I don't. I represent a constituency.'
>
> "We answered, 'Then that is not part of England?'
>
> "We were about to continue, but he stopped us, repeating his former words—' Will you hold your tongue? I will not hear you. I tell you that you are imposing on the working-men.' And then asked 'if we were not the followers of Mr. Urquhart?'
>
> "On our answering in the affirmative he said, 'Then I tell you at once, that I have no confidence in his principles, and still less in his foreign policy; and then entered into a rambling statement about it being presumption on our part [which it certainly was] to be calling on members of Parliament assuming to instruct them.
>
> "We said that we did not wish to instruct, we desired them to assist in protecting the crown and the people, who are alike attacked by this innovation.
>
> "'Mr. Duncombe—' Toset aside Lord Campbell and Lord Clarendon?'
>
> "One of the members of the deputation said, 'We have nothing to do with Lord Campbell; we have to (striking the declaration) do with this. Here is a question that affects the crown of England, as it does us—and we come to you.'"

## EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

| DATES. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | AT |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 18 | City of Edinburgh. | Calder | Liverpool. |
| 19 | Nereide | Robinson | Do. |
| 21 | Lloyds | Robinson | Do. |

### DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

| DATES. | SHIPS. | COMMANDERS. | FROM |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. 17 | Summer Cloud | Watson | London. |
| 18 | A. O. A. | Young | Liverpool. |
| 20 | Wild Hunter | Bossance | London. |
| | Western Belle | Montgomery | Liverpool. |
| 23 | Nagpore | Downing | Do. |
| | Geo. A. Holt | Hayward | Do. |

### VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Green Jacket, Bombay for Liverpool, Oct. 21st, 35 S., 21 E.

Montana, Liverpool for Bombay, Nov. 12th, 11.55 N., 27.2 W.

Noel, Bordeaux for Bombay, Nov. 19th, 13 N., 26 W.

Revenue, Liverpool for Bombay, 8 S., 29 W.

Thunderbolt, Liverpool for Bombay, Nov. 2nd, 11 S., 31 W.

Workman, Liverpool for Bombay, Nov. 27th, 22 N., 30 W.

The *Rushing Water*, from Sunderland for Madras, and the *Startled Fawn*, from Calcutta for London, have sunk through collision, off Hastings. Crews saved.

* *The Life and Correspondence of Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, late M.P. for Finsbury.* Edited by his Son, Thomas H. Duncombe. 2 vols. London: Hurst & Blackett. 1868.


## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

*(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 9th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)*

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act. No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000,
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondicherry, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
*London Bankers.*
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris" or order
OTTO MULLER.
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

*Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.*

*Head Office.*—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
*Manager.*—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
*London Bankers*—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/10 1/2 per Rupee.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On demand | 6 do. | 1/10 3/8 " |
| On Scotland | 2 do. | 1/10 5/16 " |
| On Ireland | 3 do. | 1/10 1/4 " |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. | 1½ do. | 1/10 3/16 " |
| | On demand | 1/10 1/8 " |
| | | 1/10 1/4 " |

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

*Interest.*

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000; when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 | do. 4 |
| Do. | 12 | do. 5 |

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th January 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On London, at 6 ms' sight above | £50 | 1s. 10 1/2d. per Rupee |
| " | 4 do. | 1s. 10 3/8d. " |
| " | 3 do. | 1s. 10 5/16d. " |
| " | 2 do. | 1s. 10 1/4d. " |
| " | 1 do. | 1s. 10 3/16d. " |
| On demand | | 1s. 10¼d. " |
| On Scotland | do. | ... " |
| On Ireland | do. | ... " |
| Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. | | 1s. 10 1/16d. " |

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen down to the half year Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 months | at | 6 per cent. |
| 6 do. | at | 5 " |
| 3 do. | at | 4 " |

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts—without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 18th January 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

*Branches and Agencies.*—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow, and Akyab.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 months' sight (on City Bank) at | | | 1s. 10¼d. per Rupee. |
| 4 | do. | do. | at 1s. 10¼d. " |
| 3 | do. | do. | at 1s. 10 5/16d. " |
| 2 | do. | do. | at 1s. 10 3/8d. " |
| 1 | do. | do. | at 1s. 10 7/16d. " |
| On Demand (Head Office) | | | at 1s. 10½d. " |

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances, up to one lac of Rupees; in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not, during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000 (when such has been the case, no interest will be allowed. And on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Do. | 6 do. | 4 " |
| Do. | 12 do. | 5 " |

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Agency Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 18th January, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One sample 9-Horse Power Portable STEAM ENGINE, complete. Apply to 2, Rampart Row. TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.

FOR SALE.—A CARRIAGE and PAIR. Price one thousand rupees, Horses alone seven hundred rupees, may be seen daily from ten to twelve A. M., Elphinstone College, Gowalia Tank.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, At the GODOWNS of the undersigned, a small quantity of BEST SILK-DRESSED ADELAIDE Flour, just received ex "Levanter."
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 19th November, 1867.

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